The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

VOL. 1.—NO. 8. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE COMMERCIAL.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published every morning, (Sundays excepted,) price THREE CENTS; mailed at EIGHT DOLLARS a year; served by Carrier: FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

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THIS GRAPE, OF HONEYED SWEETNESS, which is exciting so much interest throughout the country, can now, and during the season, be had at our market stand, and store, No. 29 FIFTH STREET. J. KNOX.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

Was Webster a Great Orator?

BY REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER.

My last letter—closed abruptly—left me sitting on "Burying-hill" at Plymouth, in distant view of Marshfield, the home and resting-place of Daniel Webster. I there met with Mr. Greeley's brief criticism on American eloquence in the last *Independent*; and while heartily accepting much of his estimate of Mr. Webster, I beg leave modestly to dispute his denial of a place to Webster among the half-dozen greatest American orators.

My thoughts ran back at once to the 26th of January, 1830, the most memorable day in the forensic annals of the Republic. From an early hour of that January morning, the great avenue was lined by a steady procession moving up to the Capitol. Before twelve o'clock the Senate chamber was overflowing into the rotunda, and men were offering bribes for a few inches of breathing room within the charmed inclosure.

The place was worthy of the hour and of the combatants. It was the *old* Senate chamber—the battle-arena of the giants—the same hall which had once resounded to the polished elequence of Rufus King, and which had echoed back the murmur of applause that greeted the farewell address of Henry Clay. On that memorable morning the chamber was thronged with a large portion of the eminent men whom any one thinks of when he thinks of American oratory. From the President's chair lowered the portentious eye and cast-iron brow of John C. Calhoun. Before him sat Van Buren and Forsyth and Woodbury; the eloquent Hayne, and the strong-minded Clayton; the omniverous Benton, who aimed to know every thing, and the indefatigable John Quincy Adams, who actually succeeded. In the seething crowd that day was the gaunt skeleton of Randolph of Roanoke—the eccentricity who once closed a four days' speech by saying, "Mr. Speaker, I am sorry to take my seat, for I am just approaching the threshold of my subject." The imperial figure of Clay, and the thoughtful face of Silas Wright, were alone wanting to have made it the most brilliant assemblage of civilians since the era of the revolution.

In the midst of that breathless chamber—where the echoes of Col. Hayne's silvery eloquence were still lingering on the air—Daniel Webster arose! His friends remarked that in deference to the great occasion he had arrayed himself in the old Whig costume of Burke and Fox—the "buff and blue." An austere beauty clothed his swarthy countenance. Within the cavernous eyes the furnace fires were slowly kindling. The signal gun of that memorable speech was in the well known words which nearly every school boy has rehearsed on the platform. We need not quote them. Nor need we review all the points of that collosal effort, nor tell how the constitutional cannonade rolled its three hours of unbroken thunder until the last miserable shred of "nullification" was shot in ribbons from the wreck. Nor need we tell how, in his Olympian wrath, the orator turned suddenly upon the senator from New Hampshire with the terrific sneer "I employ no scavengers," and the senator ducked his bald head as if dodging an actual bomb shell. Nor need we remind our readers that when Mr. Webster pronounced the magic words, "There is Massachusetts; behold her for yourselves; there is her history, the world knows it by heart, there is Concord and Lexington and Bunker Hill, and there they will remain forever," the sons of the old Bay State bowed their heads and wept right out like children. Nor can we describe with what awe they listened to the deep diapason of the closing passage—the grandest that ever fell from American lips—

"Mr. President, when my eyes shall be turned to behold, for the last time, the sun in heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union; on States dissevered, discordant, belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood! Let their last feeble and lingering glance, rather, behold the glorious ensign of the Republic, now known and honored throughout the earth, still full high advanced, not a stripe erased or polluted, nor a single star obscured—bearing for its motto no such miserable interrogatory as, *What is all this worth?* but everywhere, spread all over in characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds, as they float over the sea and over the land, and in every wind under the whole heavens, that other sentiment, dear to every true American heart—*Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!*"

It is no wonder that the New England men that day strode the avenue with the port of conquerers—it is no wonder that the whole land opened their hearts to it as the most majestic utterance of the American Union's organic vitalized principles. That Daniel Webster on that occasion—or on no other occasion—spoke with the magnetic witchery of Henry Clay, or the fascinating fluency of Preston, or the silvery grace of Phillips, we admit. But his delivery that day was magnificent; and the man who achieved, even on one occasion, oratorical triumph ever known in our land, cannot fairly be denied his place among America's foremost orators.

"Mr. Webster," said a friend of ours once to the Great Expounder, "which of your own productions do *you* place first?" He replied, "My friend Mr. Everett prefers my speech on Gen. Jackson's protest. The mass of my countrymen probably prefer my reply to Col. Hayne. But I prefer the first speech I ever made at Plymouth Rock." Perhaps the great statesman was right. That speech is so glorious a defense of *liberty* as the boon and right of every human being that I am almost ready to forget the final apostasy of the giant, and to bury up the memory of the atrocious "Seventh of March" in yonder grave to which it hurried its author. In these days of our dear country's fiery purification, when to the thrilling music of falling chains the Republic is marching up to her destiny, it must be confessed that Daniel Webster never stood so glorious as when he stood forth as the champion of FREEDOM on Plymouth Rock.

A SLIGHT FALLING OUT BETWEEN THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.—The Chicago *Journal's* correspondent writes:

The Princess of Wales, I am sorry to say, has gone into bad odor with at least a portion of her future subjects, by not visiting Halifax, while she immediately after did go to Edinburg. I quote one of the mildest accounts of the affair I have seen:

"Only the other day Halifax prepared to receive the heir apparent and his bride. Vast sums of money were spent. A royal boudoir was set out with gold lace and trinkets enough to satisfy a Jew's eye. Money was scattered broadcoast; mighty preparations were made, and the Princess *did not* visit Halifax. True, it was briefly stated that the royal lady was unwell; yet she was driving in the park on the day she was expected at Halifax, and two days later sped on a longer and more fatiguing journey than that to Halifax would have been. This has not pleased the good folks of the North, and London has stared a little."

I believe the secret is *no* secret any longer. A little bird has whispered that a little matrimonial quarrel terminated in an obstinate refusal to accompany her offending spouse, who was compelled to leave the fair but indignant Dane at home. The *Times* attempted an apology next day, but her appearance in the Park, in apparent health and spirits, at the very hour when she should have been at Halifax, utterly neutralized its effect, and excited considerable curiosity, and more or less scandal. The difficulty has, I believe, been healed, and the Prince took his bride to cool her heated blood among the Scotch mountains. So you see there may be discomforts even in a palace.

AN INTERPRETER WANTED.—When Morice Margarot was tried for sedition, Lord Justice Clerk Braxfield, who always talked broad Scotch upon the bench, said, "ha'e ye ony counsel, mon?" "No." "Do you want tae ha'e ony appointit?" "No, I only want an interpreter to make me understand what your lordship says." This was received with a burst of laughter by the whole court, in which his lordship heartily joined.

SUMMER TRAVEL IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—It is estimated that tourists and summer travellers have left in New Hampshire, the present season, upwards of one million of dollars.

PORT HUDSON, NATCHEZ, BATON ROUGE, VICKSBURGH, AND HELENA.—The well-posted correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* thus sums up affairs at these places:—

Port Hudson is almost abandoned so far as Federal soldiers are concerned. The necessities of Gen. Banks' expedition have required most of the men at that place, and as it was of no special advantage to the Government to hold that point, it has been partially evacuated. The number of men now will not exceed one thousand.

At Natchez, affairs seem to remain the same as on the day Gen. Ransom took possession. They live under Federal rule as quietly as if the best specimen of a rebel general was giving them orders to obey.

Business is dull, but not any more so than would be expected. The wants of the people are few and easily supplied, and so long as the people from the adjoining country are not allowed to come in to trade, will business be as it is now. It was stated a few days since in New Orleans that the Secretary of the Treasury had opened trade in that town. As soon as the report got currency the people began to show signs of opening their stores, in anticipation of a brisk business, but the next steamer up from New Orleans contradicted the statement, and the old condition of things was immediately resumed.

There are about the same number of Federal troops at Baton Rouge as at any time since the occupation of that place by the army of the Union. This seems to be strange to those in command. The General commanding that post has repeatedly asked to be put in the field, but Baton Rouge is at present his fixed point.

Vicksburgh, in a military and commercial point of view, is completely dead. There does not seem to be enough people—I mean the residents—to keep them from the grave one week. Soldiers and citizens walk about the rough streets and lanes as if they did not wish to arrive at their point of destination. The people are demoralized and lazy.

The health of the soldiers is pretty good, at least better than it was some days since. Depopulating the city of troops, or rather only having enough to do garrison duty, has had a salutary effect on the health of the town. Gen. Sherman's corps still occupies its old position out near the Big Black river. The men and officers composing it manifest signs of uneasiness and discontent. They are anxious to be on the move. The country and camp begin to produce a desire on the part of the men to go somewhere—they are not particular where, so that they are moved. The furloughed soldiers who have returned seem joyous and happy. They all say they are determined to stay in the army till the rebellion is crushed, and as much longer as the government requires their services.

Helena is fast assuming a military position, which makes the people want to hear from there as often as possible. Some very anxious people in Memphis have suggested the propriety of establishing a daily line of packets between the two places.

THE evacuation of Chattanooga by Gen. Bragg, and of Knoxville by Gen. Buckner, without a battle or even a show of resistance, cannot fail to have a most disheartening influence upon the minds of the rebel soldiery already disheartened to the verge of despair. When the rank and file of the Confederate armies, after all the promises, the threats, the preparations, and the vauntings of their leaders, and after all the weary toils of months and months in digging ditches and constructing breastworks, find themselves ordered to retreat as often as the Federal troops advance, driven from pillar to post all over the South, half-starved and naked, thousands of them cannot fail to feel deeply that the miserable and cruel mockery of rebellion should cease and the old and happy order of things be restored. The mutinous spirit lately so troublesome among the rebel troops must inevitably become fiercer and more uncontrollable than ever. Thousands will prefer to be rebels against the rebellion rather than be rebels longer against the Union. The number of desertions will be increased and multiplied. "Lo! the end cometh."

IMPERSONATION OF COMMON THINGS.—The wind is a musician! We extend a silken thread in the crevice of a window, and the wind finds it and sings over it, and goes up and down the scale upon it, poor Paganini must go somewhere else for honor, for lo! the wind is performing on a single string! It tries almost everything upon earth, to see if there is music in it; it persuades a tone out of the great bell in the tower, when the sexton is at home asleep; it makes a mournful harp of the giant pines, and it does not disdain to try what sort of a whistle can be made of the humblest chimney in the world. How it will play upon a great tree, till every leaf thrills with the note in it, and wind up the river that runs at its base, for a sort of murmuring accompaniment. And what a melody it sings when it gives a concert with a full choir to the waves of the sea, and performs an anthem between the two worlds, and goes up, perhaps, to the stars, that love music most and sang it the first. Then how fondly it haunts old houses; moaning under the eves, singing in the halls, opening old doors without fingers, and sighing a measure of some sad old song around the fireless and deserted hearth.

WHEN IT IS DARK.—The following beautiful sentiment is taken from "Meister Karl's Sketch Book," entitled "The Night of Heaven." It is full of touching tenderness:—"It is dark when the honorable and honest man sees the result of long years swept away by the knavish, heartless adversary. It is dark when he sees the clouds of sorrow gather round, and knows that the hopes and happiness of others are fading with his own. But in that hour the memory of past integrity will be a true consolation, and assure him even here on earth, of gleams of light in heaven. It is dark when the dear voice of that sweet child, once so fondly loved, is no more heard around in murmurs. Dark, when the light, pattering feet no more resound without the threshold, or ascend step by step the stairs. Dark, when some well known air recalls the strain once attuned by the childish voice now hushed in death! Darkness, but only the gloom which heralds the dayspring of immortality and the infinite light of heaven."

THE MILITARY ROAD TO KNOXVILLE.—Work on the Military Railroad from Nicholasville, Kentucky, to Knoxville, Tennessee, connecting with the Kentucky Central Railroad at the former place, has already been commenced. Supplies of carts, horses, &c., have been sent forward. The work will be pushed with great rapidity. A thousand men to the mile will soon be employed. Negro laborers have been impressed in the country along the line of the road, every third slave being taken. They will be clothed and paid. Unemployed blacks who have come into the Federal lines in the more southern States are being forwarded to labor on the road. They will be paid, we believe, one-third of their wages, the remaining two-thirds being reserved to aid in providing them a home in some foreign country, when the war is over. The City of Louisville has subscribed $600,000 to the Lebanon Branch, and throughout the State the heartiest co-operation will be given to this great enterprise. The supervision of the road is intrusted to Brigadier General Fay.

A SUGGESTION FOR THE BENEFIT OF OUR SOLDIERS.—The Springfield *Republican* says: "In this time of abundant fruit let not our soldiers be forgotten. The blackberry crop this season is very large, but not one berry in pasture or by the roadside ought to go to waste. Everybody, even the poorest, can do a little in this line, in the way of preparing delicacies for the soldiers, if they will only take the trouble. Blackberries, in the various forms in which they may be put up, are regarded with the greatest favor in our hospitals, not only because they are relished by the soldiers, but also for their medicinal qualities. This fruit can be put up either as jam, syrup, wine or cordial, placed in stone jars or jugs and tightly sealed; or what would require very little trouble, the berries can be dried, to be stewed for use as needed. This is a time also when all autumn fruits are in greatest abundance, and when the rich stores are gathered in, let the soldiers be remembered by all. Especially let our farmers dry all the apples they possibly can. Apples are not over abundant this year, and all the dried fruit will be needed before apples come again."

In the report of the State Board of Agriculture for Ohio, it is stated that the number of sheep killed by dogs in 1862 was 36,778, and during the same period 24,972 were injured, the total value of the canine destruction being $136,347.

News and Other Items.

A SINGLE firm pays $150,000 per year to the London *Times* for advertising.

CANON-IZING a man appears to signify making a *big gun* of him.

WHEN an extravagant friend wishes to borrow your money, consider which of the two you had rather lose.

LOUIS NAPOLEON has discovered how to keep Mexico *straight*; he sends her a new ruler.

GREAT GUNS.—Several 100-pound Parrot guns have arrived at Cairo, intended for some of the gunboats on the Mississippi.

WHAT the Emperor of France does when weary with State cares. Takes his little *Nap*.

A CONTEMPORARY, in speaking of a newly-invented "metalic burial case," says it's fast coming into fashion, and is highly recommended by those who have used it.

CAPTURED BY GUERRILLAS.—Judge Jno. C. Underwood, of West Virginia, was captured on Friday by a party of rebel guerrillas near his former residence at Occoquan. He is to be sent to Richmond.

"I SAY, Brown, what a close shaver Jones is—why, he'll squabble about a penny?" "Well what if he does?" said Brown; "the less one squabbles about the better."

"How do you like me, now?" asked a belle of her spouse, as she sailed into the room, with a sweeping train of muslin followed her. "Well," said he, "to tell you the truth, it is impossible for me to like you *any longer*."

GEN. DICK TAYLOR'S command in Louisiana is deserting him. He has but 10,000 men, according to the reports of deserters, and a portion of them are in a state of mutiny. They give up the rebellion as hopeless, and see no further reason for fighting.

Send your little children to bed happy. Whatever cares press, give it a good kiss as it goes to its pillow. The memory of this, in the stormy years which fate may have in store for the little one, will be like Bethlehem's star to the bewildered shepherds.

JOSEPH ANNIN, an eminent New Jersey lawyer, died on Wednesday last in consequence of a pistol shot received during the New York riots, at a time when the mob was surging about him, when passing thro' Second avenue.

SCARCITY OF LABORERS IN RHODE ISLAND.—The Providence *Journal* says that there is a great scarcity of laborers in the farmingdistricts in Rhode Island. Some of the farmers will be seriously embarrassed to gather their crops, unless they obtain more help.

MR. E. Meriam, of New York, states the very remarkable fact that the deaths in a single day in that city, from sunstroke, exceed the number of deaths occurring in any single twenty-four hours from yellow fever in any of the years when that pestilence became epidemic there.

IT is interesting to know that a hollow shot weighing eighty pounds can be thrown from a 100-pound Parrott 8,453 yards, with a charge of No. 7 powder. With a charge of No. 5 powder the same shot can be thrown 8,845 yards. This is 45 yards over five miles.

"Is there anything the matter with you?" said a physician to a person who had sent for him. "Oh, dear, yes, I am ill all over; but I don't know what it is, and I have no particular pain nowhere," was the reply. "Very well," said the doctor; "I'll give you something to take away all that."

MASSACHUSETTS IN ACCOUNT WITH THE UNITED STATES.—The third Massachusetts account with the United Stats has recently been transmitted to Washington by the auditor, Levi Reed. The amount disbursed on behalf of the general government is $3,365,000; and there is still due to Massachusetts the sum of $1,829,922.

A GREAT LINE OF TELEGRAPH.—Mr. Cassius M. Clay, United States Minister in Russia, writes to a friend in Washington:

"They have granted me a telegraph line charter, the line to run from the mouth of the Amoor river to America. It will unite all the continents and be the great work of the age. It will illustrate my mission to this country."

"I HAVE always been astonished," said Miss Smith, "at the anxiety of young ladies for beaux, but I never pitied a female more than when Miss Mountflather left my school. Seeing her gazing toward the sky, I asked her what she was looking for?' 'That beau,' said she, 'which is told of as being "set in the cloud," I wish he'd come down."

IMPORTANCE OF EMPHASIS.—A stranger from the country observing an ordinary roller-rule on the table, took it up, and on inquiring its use, was answered, "It is a rule for *counting*-houses." Too well-bred, as he construed politeness, to ask unnecessary questions, he turned it over and over, and up and down repeatedly, and at last, in a paroxysm of baffled curiosity, inquired, "How, in the name of wonder, do you *count* houses with this?"

MRS. B—— desired Dr. Johnson to give his opinion of a new work she had just written, adding that, if it would not do, she begged him to tell her, for she had other irons in the fire, and in case of its not being likely to succeed, she could bring out something else. "Then," said the Doctor, after having turned over a few leaves, "I advise you to put it where your other irons are."

Mr. Henry Myers, of Clouet street, New Orleans, was struck by lightning and supposed to be dead. A Coroner's jury so pronounced him, and every preparation was made for the funeral. Just, however, as the coffin was about to be closed the dead man sat bolt upright, and after surveying the scene a few minutes, he inquired the cause of all these gloomy preparations. The electric shock suspended animation for over twenty-four hours.

The rebels in their late excursion into Pennsylvania, were very anxious to capture Hon. Thad. Stevens; failing in this, they burnt his iron works. In a conversation with his manager, of which we find a report in the *N. Y. Tribune*, the rebel Gen. Early regretted that he had not captured the proprietor with the works. "No doubt you would give him a berth in Libby," said the manager. "No, sir," said the General; "I would hang him on the spot and divide his bones and send them to the several States as curiosities."

Iowa News.

The census of the city of Dubuque just taken, shows a population of 16,751. It is the largest city in Iowa.

Large woolen factories have recently been erected at Davenport and Fort Madison, in this State. The one at the latter point will give employment to two or three hundred hands.

The Board of Supervisors of Muscatine county, Iowa, have made the following statement respecting the crops in that county:

One per cent. less of wheat was sown, yielding five bushels less to the acre than last year.

The corn crop will be fifteen bushels less per acre than last year.

There was less sugar cane planted this year than last, and the yield will be 12 per cent. less.

IT seems scarcely credible that the rebel Government, maddened by the bad example of the Federal Government, really contemplates the enlistment or conscription of an army of negroes, promising them freedom when the war is over. The rebel Government has done several insane things but this would be the insanest of all. Surely the rebels, if they will allow themselves a moment's reflection, cannot but know that they would in any event bring ruin upon their cause and upon their section. In the first place, the rebels cannot arm and equip an army of negroes. In the second place, even if they could do this, placing arms in their hands and accustoming them to military life would bring, especially after the black multitude should get a taste of blood, a horrible peril upon Southern society. Negroes thus situated, and feeling their importance and power, would not wait till the end of the war or even for a specified number of years or months before asserting their equality and the equality of their families. And, in the third place, the adoption of the extraordinary and most fatuitous measure would, as a matter of course, involve, even in the present contemplation of the rebel authorities, the utter and speedy destruction of the institution of slavery, and thus the consummation of the cherished designs of the worst and most atrocious enemies the South ever had.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1863.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY.

WE are fond of good poetry. Impassioned Truth, musically expressed, in pure Anglo-saxon numbers, is always acceptable to an Editor. For

"A thing of Beauty is a joy for ever."

But "prose run mad"—love-sick "apostrophe's to mistresses' eye-brows"—are horrible. Such, we conceive, is some doggerel sent to the *Commercial*, which we decline publishing.

To an Old Line Whig.

In Saturday morning's *Post*, I am addressed by name and asked to respond:

"Do you, or do you not, believe the articles said to have been written by the Hon. Thomas Williams, from July 30th to August 5th, 1863, in the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, charging Gov. A. Gregg Curtin with dishonesty? Are they true? If not, wherein are they false.?
AN OLD LINE WHIG."

Your inquiry covers less than one-half of the papers published in the Pittsburgh *Gazette* reflecting upon Gov. Curtin. I take it for granted that you only desire me to answer in regard to the events of 1862 and 1863, during which time I was officially at Harrisburg. This at once relieves me of all queries in regard to the tonnage tax and the doings of the Legislature of 1861, during which year I was not there. I have before me a pamphlet purporting to contain the articles you probably refer to. They are six in number and cover between nine and ten pages. I cannot take them up in detail without filling more space than the Editor of the *Post* would be willing to spare, or the public to read. I desire to be brief. The specifications of these papers in 1862, relate:

First—To Gov. Curtin's surrender of a certain agreement of Thos. A. Scott, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Rail Road, to Mr. Thompson. I have examined the facts of that case and believe the paper was one Mr. Scott had no authority to give, and Gov. Curtin was not required to take, would have been of no use to the Commonwealth or to Gov. Curtin to keep. I therefore can see nothing improper in Gov. Curtin having given it up as stated in his Message.

Second—The Governor is blamed for signing an act in 1862, separating the joint Legislative Districts of Bedford and Somerset, Cumberland and Perry Counties. I think the Governor would have made a fool of himself, after his own political friends passing this bill, if he had vetoed it. I voted in the House against the bill, but had I been in the Governor's place I would have signed it promptly.

Third—The appointment and report of the Hopkins' Committee in 1862, brought up, to some extent, the tonnage tax questions of 1861. The Report of that Committee did not reflect on Gov. Curtin—in fact entirely exculpated him of all censure in regard to the tonnage tax question. I do not think it any great stretch to say that when Col. Hopkins and Kaine could find nothing to censure that I entirely concurred with them.

Fourth—The report of the Committee on Military expenditures in 1861, made to the House in 1862, not only relieves Gov. Curtin of all censure, but commended his vigilance, energy and fidelity to the State and the union. In all this I fully concurred, and now add that I heard Secretary Chase say that the war expenditures of no State in the union were so creditable to its financial offices as were those of Pennsylvania.

I will now add in more general terms, that I have known Gov. Curtin for fully twenty-five years—that I have never known him to be guilty of a dishonorable or dishonest act—that I have found him a gentleman in all the relations of social, political and official life.

I have no disposition to enter into any personal controversy with the authors or publishers of the charges against Gov. Curtin. I do not believe any one of them in the sense in which they are charged. Some grains of truth are mixed up with bushels of misrepresentation.

I remain yours,

T. J. BIGHAM.

Disfranchising Soldiers.

Senator Buckalew is afraid that Judge Woodward only half did his work in disfranchising the soldiers. Hence the *Post* has three columns by Buckalew to prove Woodward right, and also slily to defeat the proposed amendment to the Constitution. Now if the Constitution is itself so clear on this point, why were not the Legislatures of 1813 and 1839 able to understand it? How came it that for forty-nine years no layman, lawyer or judge ever found it out? Why did not some member of the Legislature of 1862 see this new reading? Why could not John N. Conyngham, the President Judge of the Luzerne district—one of the oldest and ablest Judges of this State, and Democrat see into it? His opinion was an exceedingly elaborate one, and ruled in favor of the soldier's vote. Judge Thompson, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, dissented also. If so plain, why must Senator Buckalew write three columns to prove it?

The undoubted truth is, the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction of such a case; and had not Woodward and his friends desired to disfranchise the soldiers, they never would have heard an argument on the case. Woodward and his friends showed their partisan feelings, too, by keeping in for nearly a year Ewing, the Democratic Sheriff of Philadelphia, after they had ousted the Union Prosecuting Attorney of Luzerne.

Senator Buckalew shows his copperhead teeth by also endeavoring to defeat the proposed amendment of the Constitution. Its language does not please him. Very well; as many of his followers as pleases may follow his advice next winter. If the loyal men have a majority, this amendment will pass the next Legislature. If the Senator's friends are in the majority we shall see how they will act.

The Post on Dates.

"The *Commercial* invites us to publish a speech made by Judge Woodward at a public meeting in Philadelphia, some months before the rebellion broke out."—*Post.*

This speech, was made on the 13th of December, 1860. On the 14th, Lewis Cass resigned the Secretary's office in disgust. On the 20th of that month, South Carolina passed her secession ordinance. On the 8th, 9th and 10th of January, most of the Cotton States acted as George W. Woodward suggested and seceded. Come now, neighbor, when you refer to dates be a little more accurate.

FEW persons, beyond the initiated, have any conception of the devices and tricks of many of the soldiers in the army, to escape active duty, or obtain discharges from the service. To feign having the rheumatism, epilepsy, aphonia, disease of the heart, et cetera, is becoming quite common. Of course these humiliating and base practices are perpetrated by only those who are lost to every sense of pride and manhood, and whose morality is unquestionably of the lowest order. We nave heard of several who succeeded by their ingenuity in procuring discharges; but we are glad to know that of late a more rigid surveillance is exercised in the hospitals, and oftentimes, now, when one of those *malingerers*, or cunning impostors, is brought in, and subjected to the close cutical examination and observation of the Medical Director, he suddenly finds himself exposed and ordered back to the field. As to such fellows making good, practical soldiers, we have our doubts—and think, perhaps, the service would be the gainer by their prompt dismissal,—yet, as they were ready to receive bounties to enlist, and then deceive the Government, we can't conceive of a more proper place for them than in the front ranks, where, if they did not fight, and honorably too, they would be fair game for the enemy, and society would stand a chance of being relieved of such degraded and detestable poltroons. Our army in general, we rejoice to say, is made up of a class of men whom Emperors might feel proud to command—and we are satisfied that upon no one does the rank and file look with more disgust and abhorrence than upon those same malignerers, who have stolen the livery of their country to serve the devil in. We close our article with a humorous instance, as given by a correspondent, of how one of those soldiers, affecting to be seriously crippled with rheumatism, but who was suspected of duplicity, was instantaneously cured by a little strategy. "His Physician, in great appparent alarm, whispered in his ear, 'The hospital is on fire! I do not wish to alarm the rest of the house, but you will be in great danger if you do not at once attempt to save yourself!' The words were no sooner uttered than 'Othello's occupation was gone;' crutches yielded to the force of circumstances, and gave place to legs; and in a few minutes the invalid was in a place of security, from which he very speedily, though involuntarily departed to join his regiment in the field."

The Ravings of Madmen.

The *Age*, Philadelphia, led off ten days since, the *Post* here followed, but we had almost forgotten their ravings, until the country Democratic papers are now coming in upon us filled with fearful stories about a horrible conspiracy hatched up between Secretary Stanton and Gov. Curtin, to take military possession of the polls and allow none but loyal men to vote. If this were done, it would only be following the example of their special friend, Jeff Davis, who never allowed any union man to vote in the confederacy whenever he was strong enough to prevent it. But all these complaints have been started because Governor Curtin has been making earnest efforts to have the sick and wounded soldiers from our own State sent home to hospitals, or where none exists to the families to which they belong, to be nursed and cared for by their own mothers, sisters, wives and sweet-hearts. The sight of water to a mad dog is nothing to the mention of loyal soldiers to a copperhead. If Jeff. Davis' soldiers were to be sent here, even with the right to vote, not a word would be said. No, no, their natural allies would receive them with cheers and bonfires. But the returning a few, completely disabled union soldiers, is too horrible to be thought of. They might tell the voters at home how our soldiers in the field regard copperheads at the polls. They might say to friends at home, that the backbone of the rebellion was not in Lee, Beauregard, and Johnston's armies, but in copperhead meetings at the North. A very few one armed soldiers in Berks, Westmoreland, York and other similar counties, might destroy the effect of a hundred stump speeches, or a thousand traitorous editorials. Hence the cry of armed interventions. The sick and wounded soldiers must die in the unhealthy hospitals of Virginia, South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana, rather than run the risk of having them at home, where their practical teachings might damage the cause of Woodward and Lowrie. What is the lives of eight or ten thousand disabled soldiers compared to the chance of a copperhead victory in October. The whole of the italicised editorials, the startling interjections filling the copperhead organs are based upon the possible success of returning home to be nursed, a few sick and wounded soldiers. Lowrie and Woodward's judicial acumen only served to keep the soldiers from voting when out of the State. Now that sick and wounded soldiers should be allowed to come home, (why a few of them may on election day be hauled to the polls) might spoil these calculations.

The effort to have a few sick and wounded soldiers brought home to Pennsylvania hospitals and Pennsylvania homes, is the whole foundation of the crazy editorials now about a grand conspiracy between Secretary Stanton and Gov. Curtin. Poor, timid, treacherous cowards are afraid of ghosts. "Tis consience makes cowards of you all."

"No thief ever felt the halter draw.
With good opinion of the law."

Artillery.

The New York *Tribune*, in an article on iron-clads and their armaments, states that the defensive qualities of our Monitors are all that could be desired; whilst there is a want of offensive power which the ordnance people should supply. The whole question resolves itself into the inquiry whether heavy shot gain by their weight what they lose in velocity? Will a 300-pound shot, striking with a velocity of one thousand feet per second, cause more damage than a 100-pound shot striking at a velocity of one thousand six hundred feet per second? If the latter theory is corrret, and the Ferriss gun, with a charge of powder of one-third the weight of the shot, will, as the inventor claims, throw a shot seven miles with a velocity of two thousand three hundred feet per second, it is evidently the gun our ordnance people are looking after. The service charge at present is from one-fourth to one-sixth the weight of the shot, and the velocity from one thousand to one thousand six hundred feet per second.

WE transfer to our columns, from the Cincinnati *Commercial*, a deeply interesting account of General Burnside's East Tennessee campaign. Do not fail to read it.

The Convention of Wednesday.

The committee are working like Beavers and the meeting promises to be a grand affair. We hope our business men and manufactures will close their stores that afternoon so as to allow every body to turn out. The three Governors of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana will be here. The second hero of New Orleans, Gen. Butler, and the valiant Frantz Sigel. An afternoon spent for the country will never be regretted. Let every patriotic citizen turn out.

What Our Neighbors Think of Us.

The Pittsburgh Commercial is the title of a new journal, which will doubtless be of decided value to Western Pennsylvania. Its general appearance is in its favor; the editorial and other departments are well conducted, and we are glad to see that it is thoroughly loyal. We wish the *Commercial* all success and prosperity.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The Daily Commercial.—This is the name of an exceedingly handsome and ably edited daily paper, which has been started in our city.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

A New Paper.—We have received the first number of the "*Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.*" it makes a fine appearance, and judging from the contents of this number, we think it is destined to be a power in this community.—*United Presbyterian.*

We have received the first number of a new daily paper started in Pittsburgh, called the *Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.* It is well gotten up, ably edited, and bids fair to become the leading commercial journal of that city.—*Oil City Register.*

Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.—We have been favored with an exchange of the above new paper. It is a beautiful large daily, 27 by 38 inches, and containing twenty-eight columns of matter. As a newspaper it promises fair to be among the first in the State. It advocates a strong Union sentiment, and supports Andrew G. Curtin for Governor of Pennsylvania. We commend it to the attention of the readers of daily papers, and wish the new enterprise abundant success.—*Indiana Register*

The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.—This is the title of a new daily paper established in Pittsburgh, the first number of which was issued from the press on Monday. It is printed in the highest style of the typographic art, and the number before us gives promise that it will prove an eminently able advocate of the National and State administration, and a faithful friend of the National cause. H. C. Heineman is agent for the sale of the paper in Butler.—*Butler American.*

The Daily Commercial is the title of a paper recently started in Pittsburgh. It is ably edited and warmly advocates the election of CURTIN and AGNEW. It merits, and we doubt not will command success.—*Erie Gazette.*

A New Paper.—The Pittsburgh *Commercial*, a new daily paper of the Smoky City, has made its appearance, gotten up in a manner creditable to the publishers. It is a large three penny paper, printed in new, clear and well selected type, edited with ability and power, and above all, firm, true and loyal to the Government. A truly loyal paper is badly needed in Pittsburgh anyway, to make amends for the unfortunate and disastrous course of the *Gazette* and *Chronicle.*—*Lancaster Inquirer.*

The Daily Commercial is the title of a new paper published at Pittsburgh Pa. In the salutatory we find that "the leading men of Pittsburgh have repeatedly consulted together with regard to the establishment of a first class daily paper, that might be a creditable exponent of their manufacturing, commercial, social and political interests. The present enterprise, started by their capital, and superintended by a Committee of themselves, is designed to meet that long-felt want."

The paper presents a very neat typographieal appearance, and bids fair to out distance all other competitors in the smoky city. It is edited with ability, supports the Union cause, and exhibits on the part of the publishers, an enterprising determination, which must finally be crowned with success. We welcome it to our table and wish it success.—*Erie City Dispatch.*

New Paper.—We have received the first number of the *Pittsburgh Daily Commercial*, which we think is a splendid paper. Its typograpical appearance cannot be surpassed, and it seems to be edited with marked ability.—*Blair Co. Whig.*

The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial is the title of a new paper just established in the Smoky City. It is devoted to Manufacturing, Commercial and Political interests. It is published by the Commercial Printing Company, and supports the Union ticket. It is neatly printed and bids fair to be a staunch loyal journal.—*Kittanning Free Press.*

The *Pittsburgh Daily Commercial* has made its appearance. It is an ably edited paper, sustaining the State ticket of the Union party. Judge Test will furnish it to those who want it after next Monday.—*Cambria Tribune.*

Pittsburgh Commercial.—That well known disideratum, a first class Pittsburgh daily paper, appears to be well supplied by the above journal, which made its appearance on Monday. It is beautifully printed, ably edited, large, well filled, staunch Union paper, and will supercede in circulation, the other Pittsburgh papers; and, as it arrives in the morning, will probably be the daily depended on by most of our citizens for the latest news.—*Canton (Ohio) Paper.*

FIRING IRON SLABS.—A Morris Island letter states that the rebels have recently taken to firing large iron slabs, two feet in length, four or five inches in width, and bound together with strong wire. They are intended expressly for our Monitors, and are thrown with a view of getting them under the turrets to prevent their revolving.

THE OLD "SUMTER FLAG."—The report that the flag which Major Anderson had with him at Sumter was taken by the rebels on the 7th is not true. Peter Hart, of New York City, the hero who had so much to do with it at the time the rebels bombarded Sumter, says the flag is in his keeping.

WESTERN ITEMS.—All the United States troops in Indiana, except the Provost Guard, have been ordered to the field. General Wilcox is ordered to report to General Burnside for active duty. As the second battalion of the sixty-third regiment was returning to Terre Haute on Saturday an attempt was made to hang Hon. Daniel Voorhees, who was on the same train. He was rescued by the officers, but compelled to leave the train at Greencastle. General Banks has issued an order opening the Mississippi for through business to free trade.

A DOOMED CITY.—It is understood in Washington that General Gillmore has tenderly inquired of the Government if he would be justified in bombarding Charleston; to which the answer returned, it is said, was such as to give the country assurance of a heap of ashes where Charleston stands, if Charleston does not surrender. A full supply of incendiary shells, to be used against Charleston, were just sent General Gillmore by the Arago, and by this time are probably being used against the doomed city.

OCCUPATION OF CULPEPPER.—Specials to the Eastern papers announce that our forces have occupied Culpepper, and it is believed nothing but rebel cavalry pickets are on this side of the Rapidan. The retreat seems to be general. There is no movement toward any of the lower gaps in the valley of Virginia; so that the rebels cannot be inaugurating another invasion scheme. The movement is regarded as strange, as it was unexpected. The mooted questions as to the strength of Lee's army and his military intentions are on the eve of solution.

GUERRILLA OUTRAGE.—A dispatch from Glasgow, Ky., states that a party of guerrillas, of a very irregular character, commanded by Hamilton, numbering about three hundred, appeared at the Cross Roads of the Burksville and Tompkinsville Pike, where a camp meeting was in session. They dashed among the people, producing great panic and scattering the congregation. Ladies were robbed of their jewelry, and men of their watches and purses. Many very valuable horses were stolen. Col. Harvey, commanding here, immediately sent forward a party of cavalry to intercept the thieves, but they could not be found. They came within four miles of this place.

GLORIOUS SCENES AT KNOXVILLE.—All intelligence from that much suffering community confirms the ovation our troops received at Knoxville, on its occupation by the federals. The town was decorated with flags which had been hidden for years. General Burnside made an address to a large meeting the day after the occupation. The day after Foster's arrival, a procession of women, whose husbands are in the Union service, came in from the country, and was nearly a mile long. Valuable machine shops aud foundries were found in Knoxville; also, two million pounds of salt, a large quantity of wheat and many thousand bags.

The prisoners captured at Cumberland Gap were the 2d North Carolina, 1st Virginia, and 1st Georgia regiments, and several companies of artillery. They surrendered unconditionally. The Georgia regiment is eight hundred strong, and was captured once before by General Burnside, at Roanoke Island. On the night of the 7th, two companies of our troops stole through the rebel pickets and burned a mill that had supplied the rebels with meal, in very sight of the rebel camp. General Burnside was to return to Knoxville on the 10th, where he will remain till the decision of the War Department in regard to his resignation is made.

A few small bodies of the rebels are still near the Virginia line. The saltpetre works which the rebels worked, are now within our lines. Ready communication is had with Gen. Rosecrans. All of Burnside's troops marched over two hundred and fifty miles, and a portion three hundred miles, and averaged twenty miles a day over difficult roads. In the whole campaign but one casualty occurred of sickness. There is so little that the surgeon in charge of the hospital at Knoxville, asked to be relieved for want of work.

TO FOREIGN MINISTERS.—An official circular from Secretary Seward to the foreign ministers, rehearses what our arms have accomplished against the rebellion, and shows the present status of our government, and closes by saying:—You will use the facts presented in this paper in such a way as may be most effective to convince those who seek the renewal of commercial prosperity through the restoration of peace, that the quickest and shortest way to gain that desirable end is to withdraw their support and favor from the insurgents, and leave the adjustment of domestic controversies exclusively with the people of the United States.

MARRIED:

ALBIETZ—YEAGER—On Sunday, Sept. 13th, by Rev. Father Burke, Mr. J. J. ALBIETZ, of this city, to Miss CHRISTINA A. YEAGER, of Hollidaysburg, Pa.

KINCAID—M'GINNISS—On Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1863, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Chartiers township, Allegheny county, Pa., by the Rev. J. V. M'Cartney, PHILIP B. KINCAID, Esq., of the city of Pittsburgh, and Miss EMALINE, daughter of Edward McGinniss, Esq., of the former place.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
ANDREW G. CURTIN,
OF CENTRE.
FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT:
DANIEL AGNEW,
OF BEAVER.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

For President Judge of the District Court.
MOSES HAMPTON.
For Assembly.
I. JOHN P. GLASS,
II. ALFRED SLACK.
III. HANS B HERRON,
IV. WM. H. DENNISTON,
V. THOMAS J. BIGHAM.
For Sheriff.
JOHN H. STEWART.
For Clerk of Courts.
WILLIAM A. HERRON.
For County Treasurer.
DAVID AIKEN, JR.
For Recorder.
ABDIEL McCLURE.
For Register.
WILLIAM J. RICHARDSON.
For County Commissioner.
GEORGE HAMILTON.
For Director of the Poor.
JOHN F. DRAVO.

UNION MASS MEETINGS.

UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS, Commonwealth Buildings, 611 Chesnut st., PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10, 1863.

The Union State Central Committee have the pleasure of announcing that they have prevailed upon the distinguished statesman and soldier, MAJOR GENERAL BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, to visit Pennsylvania and address our people upon the momentous issues involved in the pending canvass.

His appointments will be announced at the earliest possible moment.

WAYNE McVEAGH, Chairman.

UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS, September 9, 1863.

Governor CURTIN, in company with distinguished orators from adjoining States, will address the people of Pennsylvania at the times and places named in the following schedule:

At PITTSBURGH, Allegheny county, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16th.
At GREENSBURG, Westmoreland county, THURSDAY, Sept. 17th.
At ALTOONA, Blair county, FRIDAY, Sept. 18th.
At CATASAQUA, Lehigh county, SATURDAY, Sept. 19th.
At EASTON, Northampton county, MONDAY, Sept. 21st.
At NORRISTOWN, Montgomery county, TUESDAY, Sept. 22d.
At WESTCHESTER, Chester county, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23d.
At BEAVER, Beaver county, FRIDAY, Sept. 25th.
At WASHINGTON, Washington county, SATURDAY, Sept. 26th.
At INDIANA, Indiana county, MONDAY, Sept. 28th.
At WILKESBARRE, Luzurne county, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30th.
At SCRANTON, Luzerne county, THURSDAY, October 1st.
At TOWANDA, Bradford county, SATURDAY, October 3d.
At BELLEFONTE, Centre county, TUESDAY, October 6th.
At YORK, York county, WEDNESDAY, October 8th.
Ai POTTSVILLE, Schuylkill county, FRIDAY, October 9th.
At PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, October 10th.

We have reasonable hopes of having in the pending canvass the aid of
Governor JOHNSON, of Tennessee.
Governor PIERPONT, of Virginia.
Governor BRADFORD, of Maryland.
JOHN BROUGH, the next Governor, of Ohio.
Hon. D. S. DICKINSON, of New York.
Gen. LOGAN, of Illinois.
Gen. BUTLER, of Massachusetts.

And many other distinguished gentlemen, including many eloquent advocates of the Union cause in Pennsylvania. No possible efforts will be spared to secure as full and thorough a discussion of the momentous issues now submitted to the people as the brief period now remaining will allow, and it is enjoined upon all friends of the Union cause to secure the attendance of their fellow-citizens upon the occasion.

WAYNE McVEAGH, Chairman.
GEO. W. HAMMERSLEY, W. W. HAYS: } Sectaries. se13

PAPER HANGINGS,

AT THE OLD LOCATION.
87 WOOD STREET.

W. P. MARSHALL,
Importer and Dealer

In every variety of French and American PAPER HANGINGS, DECORATIONS, BORDERS, FIREBOARD PRINTS, TESTERS, VIEWS and WINDOW CURTAINS.

The subscriber deals exclusively in WALL PAPERS, and is unrivalled in style and quality.

W. P. MARSHALL,
se9:1m 87 WOOD street, near Fourth.

PAYMENT OF THE MILITIA.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE PENN'A MILITIA, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, Harrisburg, Sept. 7, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 46.

Much delay having unavoidably occurred in the payment of the militia called out by the proclamation of the Governor, and by the authority of the President of the United States, dated September 11, 1862, for the reason that the formalities of muster required by the United States regulations had necessarily been omitted in putting them into service; and a form of roll having been approved by the proper Department at Washington as a sufficient voucher at the Treasury for their payment, captains and officers commanding organizations of troops under the said call will immediately make application to this Department, distinctly stating their post office address, that printed blanks of the approved roll and the proper instructions may be at once furnished.

By order of the Governor.

A. L. RUSSELL,
se11 Adjutant General Pennsylvania.

TO THE LADIES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

J. C. McCULLOCH,
No. 81 MARKET STREER,
Will close out his stock of Ladies' and Misses'
BOSTON RIBBED,
FLEECY COTTON,
HEAVY COTTON,
AND MERINO HOSE,
Also, Gloves and Undergarments at OLD PRICES. Now is the TIME TO BUY, as the goods have greatly advanced in price. se7

FOR SALE.—The Beautiful Country Residence occupied by the subscriber, one mile from the city, on the Brownsville turnpike, commanding a view of the cities, suburbs and ten miles of the rivers. The BRICK HOUSE, of Modern style, has eleven rooms, besides Bath Room and Cellar, and double verandah. The house is newly papered and painted, and is supplied with Hot and Cold Water, drawn in the house from spring and rain water cisterns; a large Brick Stable, Carriage House, Ice House, &c. The lot has one acre, enclosed by a stone wall, high fence and hedge, with over one hundred choice bearing Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, and

EVERY VARIETY OF SMALL FRUIT and Shrubbery, the place having been twenty years under cultivation. To those wanting a DESIRABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY, in complete order, this is an opportunity seldom to be met with. It is within view of the city, and only twenty minutes' walk by either bridge, and ten minutes' walk from the Birmingham Street Railway.

D. W. C. BIDWELL,
se12 Cor. Water street and Cherry Alley.

NEW GOODS—

NEW FALL DRY GOODS,

The largest and best selected stock of foreign and domestic

DRY GOODS

Just received and opening daily, with all the new and desirable styles of

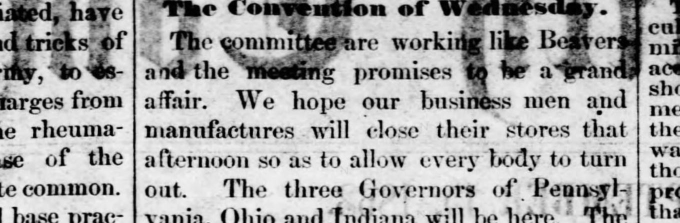
MANTLES,

At the New and extensive establishment of

ALEX. BATES,

21 Fifth street.

☞ Country merchants are invited to call and examine the stock. sep10



GRAND
MASS CONVENTION
AT
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OF THE

LOYAL PEOPLE OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA,

ON

Wednesday, September 16, 1863

ALL WHO TRULY LOVE THEIR COUNTRY, AND HER REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS;

AND

ALL WHO ARE IN FAVOR

OF A

Vigorous Prosecution of the War

FOR THE

SUPPRESSION OF THE REBELLION,

AND THE PRESERVATION OF

THAT GLORIOUS AMERICAN UNION,

WHICH IS THE

Palladium of our Liberty at Home

AND THE

Guardian of our National Honor Abroad,

Will learn with a glow of patriotic pride that

Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN,

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA;

Hon. DAVID TOD,

GOVERNOR OF OHIO;

Hon. O. P. MORTON,

GOVERNOR OF INDIANA;

AND

Major General BENJ. F. BUTLER,

OF MASSACHUSETTS,

The Second Hero of New Orleans, whose fame has shed new lustre on our arms.

☞ **Will Positively be Present** ☜

ON THE OCCASION!

IT IS BELIEVED THAT

Major General FRANZ SIGEL,

The intrepid young soldier of the Republic,

WILL ALSO BE WITH US!

The Convention will Assemble at One o'Clock,

ON THE

WEST COMMON, ALLEGHENY CITY.

FREEMEN, TURN OUT!

AND GIVE ONE DAY

TO THE GREAT CAUSE OF THE NATION!

"Ours is the costliest land beneath the sun!
'Tis priceless, purchaseless! And not a rood
But hath its title written clear and signed
In some slain hero's consecrated blood."

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

WM. M. HERSH, Chairman.

WM. A. HERRON,	J. G. COFFIN,
JOHN S. JENNINGS,	BENJ. W. MORGAN,
WM. WOODS,	A. McTIGHE,
JOHN E. PARKE,	THOS. S. BLAIR,
CASPER GANG,	R. H. MARSHAL,
GEO. FINDLY,	Col. JOHN P. GLASS,
JOHN F. DRAVO,	JOHN W. RIDDELL,
C. H. ARMSTRONG,	JOHN McDONALD,
DAVID NEESE,	W. W. PROPHAETER.
JOHN M. PORTER,	WM. BOYD,
N. J. GILMORE,	G. H. TOWER,
SAMUEL WALKER,	SAMUEL HARPER,
WM. BISHOP,	DAVID ROBINSON.
ISAAC N. COURSIN,	

COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION.

Hon. WM. F. JOHNSTON, Chairman.

Hon. B. C. SAWYER,	Hon. P. C. SHANNON,
Hon. W. ALEXANDER,	JOHN McD. CROSSAN,
Hon. T. BAKEWELL,	T. B. HAMILTON, Esq.,
JAS. M. COOPER,	Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD,
JACKSON DUNCAN,	N. VOEGHTLY, Sr.,
Hon. T. J. BIGHAM.	Dr. GEO. McCOOK, Sr.,
C. W. BATCHELOR,	R. B. CARNAHAN, Esq
J. G. BACKOFEN,	Col. GEO. GERST, Jr.,
ROBT. W. MACKEY,	WM. ROBINSON, Jr.
JOHN SCOTT,	JAMES McAULEY,
A. M. BROWN,	

☞ **EXCURSION TRAINS.** ☜

Will be run on the different Railways at less than usual rates of fare.

se14

☞ EIGHTH WARD U. L. will hold an open meeting this TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at 2d M. E. church, Reisville, Penna. avenue. THOS. HOWARD, M. A. WOODWARD and other distinguished speakers will address the meeting. se15:1t

WANTED.—A situation by a young man who is acquainted with the grocery trade, both wholesale and retail, and who is willing to make himself generally useful. Satisfactory city reference given. Address M. H. at this office. se15:1t

ROOFING OFFICE, 127 FOURTH STREET.—GRAVEL, CANVAS and GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING,—All materials pertaining to the business, on hand, such as

Canvas, Felt, Cement and Paints,

for the preservation of Tin, Iron and Copper Roofs. Also, Iron saturated for Roofs, and Iron clad Buildings. Porches made firm to walk on, and roofs of leaky buildings repaired.

B. F. SHOPE.
se14

WM. MILLER, Phila......C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.

MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers,
AND IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES AND SEGARS,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner of LIBERTY and IRWIN Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c. &c., constantly on hand. se15

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees of the First Presbyterian Congregation of the City of Allegheny, according to the authority vested in them by the Act of Assembly, approved March 18, A. D. 1863, are about making arrangements to vacate their burial ground, situate on Juniata street, in the Second Ward of said city, and all persons having the remains of relatives or friends deposited there, will remove, or cause the same to be removed on or before the 12th day of October, 1863.

Owners of Lots will please present their claims for settlement to either of the undersigned,

M. BORELAND, H. E. DAVIS, M. McGONNIGLE. } Com. of Trustees.
se15:td

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, No. 106, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.—U. S. EXCISE TAX, 22d Collection District, State of Pennsylvania.

Notice is hereby given that the lists of valuations and enumerations of property, subject to tax under the "act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay the interest on the public debt," approved July 1st, 1862, and the amendatory act provided March 3d, 1863, made and taken by the several Assistant Assessors of said Collection District, will remain open for the examination of all persons interested for the space of fifteen days from the date hereof, at my office, No. 106, Fourth street, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. And immediately after the said fifteen days on the 1st and ending on the expiration of the 15th of October, I will receive and determine all appeals relative to erroneous, or excessive valuation, or enumerations made and taken by the said Assistant Assessors. All appeals to the Assessor, as aforesaid, must be made in writing, and specify the particular cause, matter, or thing, respecting which a decision is requested, and state the ground or principle of inequality, or error complained of.

HENRY A. WEAVER,
se15:1t Assessor of 22d District Penna.

FLAGS! FLAGS!! FLAGS!!!

UNION FLAGS

FOR

HOUSES, POLES, COMPANIES, &c., &c., OF

BUNTING, MUSLIN OR SILK,

ALL SIZES, FROM

FIVE INCHES TO FIFTY FEET,

AT DEPOT OF

Pittsburgh Flag Manufactory,

PITTOCK'S NEWS DEPOT,

Fifth Street, Opposite the Post Office.

se14

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES

AWARDED BY THE

LONDON AND PARIS EXHIBITIONS.

The sale of these Machines is equal to the sale of all others combined, arising from its adaptability to all kinds of Sewing. As proof, read the following from Douglass & Sherwood, the well known Skirt Manufacturers:

"We have used the Wheeler & Wilsen Sewing Machine in our Skirt Manufactory since January 20th, 1855. *It has indeed created our business.* After testing the principal machies before the public we selected yours. We commenced with one, and are now running one hundred and seventy-two of them. We are running one hundred of your Machines in one room, and yet such is the quietness, that conversation can be carried on in an ordinary tone of voice. They are adapted to every portion of our work; sewing equally well upon the lightest muslin and our heaviest work, consisting of nine thicknesses, five of them being of hair cloth, two of common cotton cloth, and two of starched tape. Its speed is unexampled. With one, a person can accomplish as much as twelve persons without it, and twice as much as by any other machine. One thousands yards of straight seam, ten stitches to the inch, is an ordinary day's work of ten hours. We have run it as high as one hundred and fifty yards per hour. The fatigue is so slight that our employees work the year round, and continue in good health and spirits. We cannot too highly recommend Wheeler & Wilson's Machines, and our opinions are shared by all Manufacturers of experience and judgment, with whom we come in contact."

Also, from the *United Presbyterian* of Sept. 10:

"After more than one year's experience, we can cordially recommend to our friends Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines as one of the most useful pieces of household furniture with which any house can be supplied. It is the last thing in our domestic institution that we would part with."

Every machine warranted for three years. Call and see them in operation and obtain our descriptive circular.

WM. SUMNER & CO.,
WESTERN AGENTS,
No 27 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh.

NEW FALL DRY GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

C. HANSON LOVE & CO.'S

NEW FALL MOUS DE LAINES, PLAIN COLORED ALL WOOL DE LAINES,
BEAUTIFUL BALMORAL SKIRTS, PLAIN LIGHT COLORED FRENCH MERINOS,
A FINE STOCK OF PLAIN BLACK SILKS,
VERY FINE SHADES OF TAN AND BROWN ALPACCAS,
THE CHEAPEST STOCK OF BLACK ALPACCAS IN THE CITY,
CASSIMERES, CASSINETS, TWEEDS, KENTUCKY JEANS, &c.

New Goods Opening Daily, which will be Sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,

74 and 76 Market Street.

se12

WOMAN'S FRIEND DETERSIVE SOAP.—100 boxes Woman's Friend Variegated Soap—in store and for sale by

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
so No. 47 Wood Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

☞ PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—

Lessee and Manager..........WM. HENDERSON.
Treasurer...........H. OVERINGTON.

Re-engagement of the charming young actress, Miss SUSAN DENIN, who will personate, for the first time here, the COLLEEN BAWN, in the great sensation drama, brought out with new mechanical and scenic effects. Miss Denin will sing the original songs of Pretty Girl Milking Her Cow, and Cruiskeen Lawn.

This EVENING, will be performed

COLLEEN BAWN.

Elly O'Connor, the Colleen Bawn......Miss Denin.
Anna Chute..........Annie Eberlie.
Shelah..........Annie Ward.
Myles Na Copyaleen..........Mr. Sefton.
Donny Mann..........Mr. Kames.
Hardress Cregan..........C. Loveday.
Father Tom..........Mr. Chippendale.
No other bill on the same evening.

☞ MASONIC HALL.

THE FAR-FAMED

SANFORD OPERA TROUPE

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The above celebrated Troupe will make thei appearance, for a short season, at this popular Hall, commencing on MONDAY EVENING September 14th, 1863.

This Troupe, which has always been characterized for its spirited and attractive entertainments, has lately received many additions of the most talented performers in the profession. And now, in addition to being the oldest, it is the ablest Operatic Troupe in the United States.

The programme for the evening comprises many choice gems of humor, wit, comedy, sentiment, burlesque and dances, making up the most delightful and attractive entertainment.

Prof. CHARLES A. MORRA will preside at the Piano.

Entire new bill for the opening.

The whole under the immediate direction of S. S. SANFORD, who will appear in person.

No repettion of acts. Grand change nightly. Admission 25 cents. Orchestra seats 50 cents. Afternoon performance on SATURDAY, September 19th. se11

OFFICE OF THE NORTH CLIFF MINING CO., Pittsburgh, Aug. 28th, 1863.

☞ ASSESSMENT NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Directors of the North Cliff Mining Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That an assessment of FIFTY CENTS per share of the capital stock be called in, payable to the Treasurer, at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 5th day of October next.

THOS. M. HOWE,
sep7 Secretary and Treasurer.

WALL PAPER.—FOR THE FALL SALES OF 1863.

VELVET AND GOLD PAPERS,

DECORATIONS FOR HALLS,

and new cheap papers, in great variety, for sale at the lowest rates, FOR CASH, at No. 107 MARKET Street, near Fifth.

se10 JOS. R. HUGHES.

"THE UNION" HOTEL,

ARCH STREET,

Between THIRD and FOURTH streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

T. S. WEBB & SONS.

THOS. S. WEBB,
FRANK R. WEBB,
JESSE H. WEBB. se11:1y

PITTSBURGH BREWERY,

JOSHUA RHODES,

Brewer, Malster and Hop Dealer,

DUQUESNE WAY, BETWEEN IRWIN ST. AND ST. CLAIR STREET BRIDGE.

se9 *PITTSBURGH.*

NEW GOODS!

We take pleasure in informing our customers and dealers that we are now receiving a large and complete assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Purchased direct from the importers and manfacturers. In our assortment will be found

MILLINERY GOODS;
DRESS TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS
GUIPURE AND POINTS LACE COLLARS
COLLARS AND SETTS;
BRAID HATS, Black and Colored;
RIBBONS, a splendid lot;
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS;
BRAIDS AND YARNS;
HEAD-DRESSES AND NETS;
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS;
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S Undergarments

And a full line of Notions, which will be disposed of at the

Lowest Cash Price,

☞ Wholesale Dealers, Milliners, Pedlers and Retail Buyers would do well to examine the stock.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
Nos. 77 and 79 MARKET street.
se8

Iron City College.

HON. WILSON M'CANDLESS,
Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, President.
Cor. PENN and ST. CLAIR streets, Pittsburgh.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST. $35 pays for a full Commercial course.

No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-Keeping.

Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. Diplomas granted for merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

Professor A. Cowley, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest number of Premiums, and over all competitors, teaches Rapid Business Writing.

For specimens of Penmanship and Catalogue containing full information, inclose twenty-five cents to JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburgh.

☞ Attend where the sons and clerks of bankers and business men graduate. se9

NEW FALL DRY GOODS

JUST OPENED AT

D. H. FRALICH & SON

No. 104 Market Street,

FRENCH MERINOS, all colors,

POPLINS PLAIN AND FIGURED,

ALL WOOL DELAINES, all colors,

PLAIN AND FIGURED

FANCY SILKS,

LATEST STYLE.

PLAIN BLACK AND FIGURED SILKS,

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS, just opened.

BALMORAL SKIRTS FROM $2,50 UP TO $7,50, ALL COLORS.

100 Pieces Mous. Delaines Dark and Latest Style.

ALL KINDS AND MAKES OF PRINTS.

NEW FRENCH CHINTZES.

GREY TWILLED FLANNELS.

☞ 100 pieces Barred Country Flannels; Shirting Flannels, all colors; Blankets, Checks, Cassimeres, Cassinets, and a general assortment of all kinds of DOMESTIC GOODS, which we will sell CHEAP FOR CASH. se7:1m

The Daily Commercial.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Substitutes Escaped.—Eight substitutes escaped from Marshal Campbell; of the Nineteenth District, at Waterford, last week.

In the City.—Mr. James H. Latshaw, of the Fifth army corps, is at present in the city on a visit to his friends, and represents matters in his department as in a prospering condition. He is in good health and spirits.

Death of Mrs. Russell.—The much esteemed mother of Alex. L. Russell, Adjutant General of the State, and of John L. Russell, Esq., of this city, died on Friday evening last at Bedford.

Camp Curtin.—We learn that Camp Curtin has been abandoned. A new site for a camp has been selected, on the farm of Mr. Rutherford, three miles from Harrisburg, on the Reading pike. The location is said to be the best in the neighborhood.

The Parole Camp at West Chester has been almost entirely deserted—the only persons there now being a few sick soldiers quartered in the hospital, and they will be removed as soon as they are so far recovered as to be able to be removed. The guards have left for Reading, to which place they were ordered.

Man the Forts.—On or before the second Tuesday of October, every voter of Allegheny county, is expected to do his duty. The bogus Democracy will take them unless we watch. Copperheads can never take the Iron City and its surroundings. Let the War Democracy go with the Union men to crush this rebellion down.

Admitted to Practice.—Billings G. Childs, of New York, was yesterday admitted to practice in the several courts of this county, on motion of A. M. Brown, Esq. Mr. Childs has served two years in the army with distinction, but on account of impaired health, has been obliged to leave it.

Sudden Death.—Coroner M'Clung held an inquest yesterday morning, in South Pittsburgh, on the body of Dan. McTigue, an aged man, who was found dead in his bed along side of his wife. He had complained of feeling unwell for several days. For twenty years he was employed in hauling coal to city customers, and was a very worthy man.

Military Change.—Captain Wm. J. Moorhead, of the 17th United States Infantry, has been detailed to Pittsburgh, to relieve Capt. Henry B. Hays, as mustering and disbursing officer for this post. Capt. Moorhead is the youngest son of our distinguished fellow citizen, Gen. J. K. Moorhead, and is a young man of admirable qualifications for the position.

Deserted.—Margaret Gracey, who, from a constant appetite for drink, has caused her husband to separate from her, was yesterday committed to prison by Alderman Humbert for thirty days for drunkenness. The unfortunate woman has three small children, who are in a destitute condition, and will have to be sent to the Poor House.

Organized.—The Teachers of Allegheny organized a Teacher's Institute in that city on Saturday, with the following officers:—Mr. H. G. Squires, Principal of the Fourth Ward School, President; Mr. M. B. Goff, of the Third Ward Schools, as Vice President; Mr. S. A. Neale, of School No. 6, as Secretary; and Mr. Jas. E. Stevenson, of the Second Ward Schools, Treasurer.

Internal Revenue Tax.—Hon. Henry A. Weaver, Assessor for this district, gives notice elsewhere that the assessments will remain open for examination at his office on Fourth street, for the term of fifteen days from this date. Those interested, in order to save themselves trouble and the officers charged with the collection of the same, should see to it that their accounts with Mr. Weaver are liquidated immediately.

Theater.—The beautiful drama of "Colleen Bawn" was well received last night by a fine audience. Miss Susan Denin is finely suited for the beautiful part of Eily O'Connor, while most of the other characters are well cast. The mechanical effects are good, and altogether the piece is well put upon the stage. It is to be played again to-night, and we understand that a large number of seats have been secured.

Gallant Behavior.—Col. James M. Schoonmaker, of this city, commander of the 14th Pennsylvania cavalry, in the recent action at White Sulphur Springs, quite distinguished himself. Eye witnesses, and others almost equally well informed, say that he displayed soldierly abilities of the first repute. He is said to have fought with a bravery amounting almost to desparation, and in one eminent degree displayed all those other soldierly qualities which go to make up a brilliant and chivalric officer. We are always glad to journalize the good conduct of Pittsburgh officers, and with none are we better pleased than Col. Schoonmaker.

Rowing Match Completed.

The arrangements for a rowing match between the two champion scullers, Hammill and Ward, have at last been completed, and the interesting trial will take place on Monday, the 28th inst., over the Hudson river. The articles of agreement were signed here by Hammill, and the same, together with $250, the last deposit of the $1,000 stakes, forwarded on Saturday to New York, by Adams' Express. Hammill gets $200 for his expenses, having agreed to meet Ward on his own waters. Hammill has gone into training under Johnny Mackey, and is now fitting himself for the contest. We hope that our townsman may pull the winning oar, and we have no doubt he will if he is allowed to row unmolested.

A Well Conducted Institution.

Having a business errand on St. Clair street yesterday, we accidentally happened in Iron City College, and found the worthy principals, Messrs. Jenkins and Smith, and their able and talented corps of assistants, busily engaged in imparting instruction in their specialties of book-keeping and penmanship. We honestly confess to being in no small degree surprised in witnessing the evident success of this highly popular institution. No less than one hundred and twenty-five students, comprising the sons of our most prominent citizens, graduates of other distinguished colleges, and citizens of remote States were in attendance, and their close attention to their studies and the tuition of their talented instructors was remarkable. These remarks are no mere fancy creation, for we had the evidence of them before our eyes. They are, in reality, facts, such as the most veritable Gradgrind would be delighted with. The ability of Messrs. Jenkins and Smith, as principals and teachers in their arduous yet honorable profession, cannot be questioned in the face of their college, and it gratifies us to know that they are meeting with that support which their acknowledged ability and enterprise entitles them to.

The Allegheny Fire Department.

We have received a somewhat lengthy communication from a citizen of Allegheny relative to the condition of the fire department of that city. Our correspondent pitches into the members of the Council for their neglect in voting assistance to the well organized Hope Steam Fire Engine Company, and proclaims their paid department system a miserable failure, at a cost of $2,000 per annum, which sum would nearly maintain two first-class steamers. The Hope Company, through the liberality of the citizens of the First ward, have had a first-class steamer in service for two months, and by their own exertions have procured a fine span of horses, but the Councils have refused to sustain the Company in service or even to procure them suitable hose. Our correspondent claims that the company is composed of orderly, well conducted young men, who have the confidence of the citizens of the ward, and are active firemen. They have fitted up their engine house in a neat and handsome manner, and have a well-selected library of books. The friends of the Company are determined that it shall not want for anything to keep it in active service, but they think with reason that as the Company will benefit all portions of the city alike, the city should make an appropriation for its maintenance. Our correspondent calls upon the citizens to oust what he is pleased to term the old fogies in Council, and infuse some young blood therein. We trust the city authorities will yet do this Hope Company justice, as they evidently deserve it.

Criminal Court Proceedings.

In the Criminal Court yesterday G. and P. Eckert, brothers, were indicted for selling liquor without license. The defendants reside in M'Clure township, and it seems they were indicted for selling liquor within twenty-four hours after the expiration of their old license, having obtained a new one the day after. They proved that they had sold no liquor in the interim, and the jury found a verdict of not guilty.

Abraham Moore was acquitted of the charge of assault and battery—the prosecutor to pay the costs.

In the case of the Commonwealth against William Mullhollen, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, and Thomas Scanlan and Daniel Scanlan to pay the costs. This was a difficulty growing out of the paving of certain streets in West Pittsburgh.

In the case of Blackmore, sequestrator for the Pittsburg and Washington turnpike road company, Mr. Woods moved to quash the indictment (for nuisance) on the ground that Mr. Blackmore was an officer of the law appointed by the Court, and therefore not liable to indictment, but subject to removal by the Court in case he failed to do his duty. The case was continued until the first day of next term.

In the case of Commonwealth vs. Adam Oxenhart, indicted for incest, Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., made a motion for a continuance, on the ground of the absence of material witnesses, who are now in the army. The case was continued to the first day of next term.

In the case of Commonwealth vs. Wm. Shore, Parmelia Nelson, Wm. Nelson and John Littel, indicted for forcible entry and detainer, the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty, the prosecutors, Thos. M. Miller and Patrick Delany to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Henry Graham, manager of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville turnpike. The road was created by virtue of the act of Assembly, approved the 3d day of March, A. D. 1818, by virtue of which they are obliged to keep said road in repair. The road, as was proved, was wholly out of repair, and hence the indictment. On trial.

Death of Dr. Alex. B. Brown.

Last week, the Rev. Dr. Alex. B. Brown, late President of Jefferson College, Canonsburg, died at his residence near the village. He was the son of Dr. Matthew Brown, for a great number of years President of Jefferson, and succeeded his father in that responsible office. His ill health caused him to resign some time since, and his brother-in-law, Rev. D. H. Riddle, formerly of this city, was called to the chair, which he now fills. An intimate friend of the lamented deceased furnishes us the following, every remark of which we freely and heartily endorse. We knew the Doctor well, and can testify to his genial and affectionate character as teacher and friend:

The announcement of Dr. Brown's death, though not unexpected, will be received with sadness by a large circle of friends and former pupils of the deceased. Few ever depart from among us more truly beloved or more deeply regretted. The character of Dr. Brown was one of singular beauty and excellence, most appreciated by those who knew him most intimately.—Diffident and unobtrusive, he shrank from all exhibition, and yet manifested firmness, conscientiousness and courage in the discharge of duty. As a pastor he was loved and revered by the people to whom he successively ministered. In his preaching there was a remarkable combination of sound instruction and exquisite taste—qualities which would have adorned the highest spheres of pulpit influence. In his friendships he was genial, affectionate, constant and unselfish. His life was especially identified as a Professor and President, with Jefferson College, which, under his administration, reached a high degree of prosperity. Increasing bodily infirmity made the resignation of his office indispensable. His latter years were passed on a farm, and in ministering to the church at Centre, which is but a few miles from Canonsburg.

In his religious experience, Dr. Brown was constitutionally predisposed to desponding views, and never enjoyed the comfort of full assurance, nor shared in the raptures which some possess. But his whole life attested the reality of his piety. In his last days he rested in a peaceful trust and hope, and departed tranquilly, retaining, till a few hours before his death, the clear and vigorous actings of his mind, and giving characteristic utterances in regard to his family, the College, the country, and the Church, which are embalmed in the memory of his friends. It is a melancholy satisfaction to his surviving relatives to know that his disease proved, on examination, to be beyond the reach of medical skill, and that all was done to alleviate what could not be cured. His remains rest in the secluded graveyard of Centre. He has left a stainless reputation and beautiful example, as a precious legacy to his household and friends. His memory will long be fragrant as Lebanon, to a wide circle, by whom he was loved in life and mourned in death.

The Jewish Holidays.

The Jewish ceremonies on the opening of their New Year commenced on Saturday, and will close this evening. The Rashashonah festival, which will be concluded this evening, commences the month Tishry, and is the anniversary of the creation of the world, which is by the Israelitish computation, 5,624 years old. The ten days succeding the eve of the festival are observed as Penitential days. In them the pious man prepares as far as possible for the day of Atonement, or *Yom Kippur*, which occurs on Wednesday, 23d inst. It is to be observed as a fast. The command in the 22d chapter of Leviticus is, "Whatsoever soul it be that shall not fast on the same day, he shall be cut off from among his people. And whatsoever soul it be that doth any work on that same day, the same soul will I destroy from among his people." "It shall be unto you a Sabbath of rest, and ye shall afflict your soul, on the ninth day of the month, at even, ye shall begin, from even unto even shall ye celebrate your Sabbath." This Atonement is by no means considered an expiation of the sins of the people, but is merely to be the beginning of such a course of life that the soul may at any moment be prepared foa death. The people are instructed to live as if every day was the day of their death.

On the 15th day of Nissan (the 28th of September) is celebrated the feast of Tabernacle or *Succoth*, which continues during a week. The first one is a day of holy convocation; no servile work is to be performed. For seven days an offering is to be made, and the eighth day is again a day of solemn assembly. During the whole time the Israelites are commanded to dwell in booths. and many families partake of their meals, during the continuance of the festival, under a canopy of branches. The dwelling in booths is commemorative of the residence allowed the Children of Israel when they escaped from Egypt, and during the period of their wanderings in the desert. The prophet Zachariah proclaimed that whoever of the families of the earth should not go up to Jerusalem to worship, should receive no rain, Even the Egyptians, who needed no rain, should be smitten with a plague if they neglected to worship the Lord of Hosts. In this festival a wave offering is made, on account of the gathering of the fruits of the season.

A New Fire Steamer.

The Relief Fire Company, situated on Pennsylvania Avenue, Eighth Ward, yesterday entered into a contract with the Amoskeag Manufacturing Works, Manchester, New Hampshire, for a second class steam fire engine. The engine is to be furnished with all the latest and most highly important improvements, and is to cost $3,350. She is to be superior in every respect to any engine of her class yet turned out by the Amoskeag Company. The members of the Relief have been calling on our citizens for contributions towards enabling them to pay for the apparatus, and will continue to do so until a sufficient sum is subscribed. The company is composed of many of the most active citizens of the Eighth Ward, and we trust our liberal minded citizens will not forget to aid them.

Narrow Escape.—Yesterday evening young Frank Dilworth, son of Wm. Dilworth, Jr., of the First ward, Allegheny, was riding on horseback down Rebecca street, when his horse became unmanageable, dashed off at a furious speed, coming in contact with a coal team. Master Dilworth was thrown with great violence on the street. At first it was feared he was fatally injured, but we are happy to state that his injuries are not considered dangerous.

Sanford's Troupe had a crowded house at Masonic Hall last night, and the various acts gave great satisfaction. The veteran minstrel announces an entire change of programme for this evening, which cannot fail to attract an overflowing audience. He intends to present the great sensation piece of "The Ghost," during his brief stay, which will close on Saturday night.

Grand Demonstration in the Third Ward, Allegheny.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of the Union was held last evening, in front of Col. Gerst's, Third Ward, Allegheny. The organization was as follows:

President—Conrad Smith.

Vice Presidents—George Gerst, A. N. Burchfield, Louis Moul, August Miller, Arthur Hobson.

Secretaries—Casper Gang, Jacob Heckidorn, Wm. N. Moffit, Joshua Robinson.

Two brass bands were in attendauce, and discoursed most thrilling and soul-stirring airs. The first speaker was M. A. Woodward, Esq., whose remarks were listened to with profound attention, and elicited the warmest applause. Hon. Thos. J. Bigham followed in a speech of great humor, full of fire and patriotism, and was cheered to the echo. On the authority of Mr. Crozier, and a number of citizens of Mt. Troy, Mr. Bigham related the following incident, illustrative of the sympathies of W. H. Lowrie, the opponent of Judge Agnew for the Supreme bench. On the morning of the 4th of July last, two Union soldiers called at Judge Lowrie's residence, and stated that they were hungry, without money, and asked for breakfast. The Judge, appearing at the door, ordered them in a sullen, peremptory manner, to leave his premises. Some altercation of words ensued, when the Judge added *that he would prefer giving bread to Rebel, rather than Union soldiers!* Mr. B. said he made this statement at the request of the parties, who were present and ready to vouch for its truthfulness.

J. L. Koethen, Esq., followed in German, and judging from the manner in which his remarks were received, his speech was all right.

Col. Thos. M. Bayne was speaking when we left, and the audience was listening with marked attention and loudly applauding him.

MAJ.-GEN. BURNSIDE'S EAST TENNESSEE CAMPAIGN.

Triumphant Occupation of the Country Without a Fight---Loyalty of the People ---The Surrender of Cumberland Gap--- Incidents.

Gen. Burnside left Camp Nelson on the 16th of August, for East Tennessee. He left Crab Orchard on the 24th, having completed his preparations, his columns having been in motion for several days. He reached Mount Vernon, 20 miles distant, on the same day. He left Mount Vernon on the 23d, and reached London, 25 miles. On the 24th he reached Williamsburg, 30 miles from Loudon. On the 25th he reached Chitwood, Tenn., 28 miles south-west of Williamsburg, where he came up with Maj.-Gen. Hartsuff, commanding the 23d Army Corps. Maj. Emory here made a cavalry reconnoissance toward Jacksboro, encountered two regiments of rebel cavalry, and routed them, taking forty-five prisoners. Gen. Burnside, with the main body of his army, left Chitwood on the 28th and reached Montgomery, the county seat of Morgan county, Tenn., 42 miles from Chitwood, on the 30th. Here another column of infantry, under Gen. Julius White, came in, having marched from Central Kentucky by way of Albany, Montecello and Jamestown.

Col. Burt, commanding the cavalry advance, sent word that the rebel General Pegram was holding the gap in the mountains near the Emery Iron Works, with two thousand men. The position was a very strong one, and the gap was the gate to the Clinch River Valley. A battle was expected, as there was not a better place in the country to check our forces. But on the morning of the 31st, it was discovered the enemy had fled in the night. At Emery River, nine miles east of Montgomery, General Burnside ordered Colonel Foster to march directly on Knoxville, where he arrived and took the town without opposition on the 1st of September. Gen. Burnside proceeded to Kingston, where his scouts encountered the cavalry pickets of Gen. Rosecrans, and communicated with a splendid body of cavaly of the Army of the Cumberland, under Col. Minty.

Burnside's object in moving to Kingston was to make a push for the great Loudon bridge, over the Holston River. This was twenty miles from Kingston. General Shackelford was sent to Loudon. On his approach the rebels retreated across the bridge, which they had barricaded, and fired it. Turpentine had been poured on the planks, and it was soon a mass of flames. Our troops fired across the river with artillery and musketry, and the people in the neighborhood said several rebels were killed and wounded. General Burnside left Kingston on the 2d and entered Knoxville on the 3d. The reception of our troops at that place was most gratifying. General Buckner with his rear guard had left the day before Colonel Foster's arrival, for Chattanooga. There is reason to believe Rosecrans had in front of him, at Chattanooga, the whole force of Buckner, Bragg and Johnston. The people about Knoxville say the flight of the rebels, when Burnside's approach was announced, was something wonderful. Their panic was immense.

They had among them a report that Burnside had an army of from sixty to one hundred and twenty thousand men, and were of the opinion that their safety depended on their speed. They left behind them a considerable quantity of Quartermaster stores in pretty good order, and they had several valuable shops which they did not dismantle. Two million rations of salt were among the spoils. The secesh had a story that Longstreet was coming from Virginia with twenty thousand men, but it was one of their vain imaginings. A meeting of the Union citizens of Knoxville was held, and addressed by Generals Burnside and Carter. It was attended by about five hundred men, and a large number of women and children. The demonstration was not boisterous, but there was intense quiet rejoicing. Men who had been hidden for months came in, full of gratitude for their deliverance.

Intelligence was received that the rebels were prepared to make a stand at Cumberland Gap. Burnside was not afraid of their standing, but of their running, and, on the 5th dispatched General Shackelford from Knoxville to cut off all means of escape. On the 7th, General Burnside left Knoxville with a force of cavalry and artillery, and arrived at Shackelford's headquarters early on the morning of the 9th. General De Courcey, who had advanced upon the Gap direct from London, Kentucky, was hemming the rebels in on the north side. The rebel force was commanded by General Frazer, of Mississippi. He had, when rumors of Burnside's movements reached Buckner, been ordered by that General to fall back to Knoxville, but the order was countermanded by General Johnston, and Frazer's instructions were to hold the Gap to the last extremity. When Burnside arrived, Frazer had been summoned to surrender by both DeCourcey and Shackelford, and had returned a firm refusal. Burnside sent an officer with a flag of truce, demanding an unconditional surrender, instructing the officer to wait for an answer at the picket line one hour only. At the expiration of the hour, no answer having been given, the officer withdrew. Preparations for an immediate attack were made, but in fifteen minutes General Frazer sent a flag of truce, offering to surrender the position, provided he and his men were paroled on the spot. General Burnside responded that under the cartel between the United States Government and the Confederates for the exchange of prisoners, Frazer had no right to stipulate for a parole on the spot, and that he must insist upon the surrender being unconditional. Pretty soon General Frazer sent a very politely-worded letter, saying he was convinced he could not resist the force brought against him, and he would yield to the fortunes of war. His brigade consisted of two North Carolina, one Virginia and one Georgia regiment, and some artillery companies, with fourteen guns. The Georgia regiment was the 55th, and was 800 strong, The effective force was above two thousand men. The prisoners are on their way to this place and will arrive here some time this week. The North Carolina and Virginia regiments were small, owing to desertions. They were bitterly dissatisfied with the war. A vote was taken, a few days before the surrender, by the North Carolina regiments, (that is the regiments were polled to ascertain the sentiments of the soldiers,) and *there was a considerable majority in favor of giving up the Southern Confederacy and restoring the Union!* The Georgians, however, were fighting men, and the regiment composed of them was the only reliable one Gen. Frazer had.

On the 7th, two days before the surrender, two companies of Shackelferd's men penetrated the rebel lines and burned the mill upon which the garrison at the Gap depended for their supply of flour. It was a hazardous and brilliant affair.

When Shackelford's advance was at Tazewell, they were fired upon by a rebel company of Home Guards, and one man was killed. *This was the only casualty of the campaign!* Gen. Burnside expected to leave the Gap on Thursday (10th) to return to Knoxville.

General Carter, an East Tennesseean, has been appointed Provost Marshal General of East Tennessee. He is well known to, and highly esteemed by, the inhabitants, and is the right man in the right place.

The East Tennessee troops, of whom General Burnside had a considerable number, were kept constantly in the advance, and were received with expressions of the profoundest gratitude by the people' who are described as the most heartily and generally loyal population in the United States. There were many thrilling scenes of the meeting of our East Tennessee soldiers with their families, from whom they had been so long separated.

The information given of the outrages committed by the secessionists, confirm and more than confirm all that Brownlow has had to say of them. There is hardly a neighborhood in which Union men have not been murdered and hundreds of them have been hidden for months in caves in the mountains, and supplied with food by the women. The able-bodied males were nearly all absent, in the army or wandering in exile. The roads in Southeastern Kentucky now swarm with them returning to their long deserted homes. The women and old men and children have done a wonderful work raising crops. The wheat crop was very large, and heavy supplies collected by the rebels fell into our hands at Knoxville and elsewhere. The country is full of corn, most raised by women, and there will be no difficulty in supplying the army from the territory it occupies. Guerrilla warfare is not feared, as the loyalty of the inhabitants will prevent it. Kentucky also is becoming settled. There is not a symptom of bushwackers from Covington to Cumberland Gap. A traveler could ride from here to Knoxville undisturbed. Our forces have occupied the East Tennessee railroad as far East as Morristown, and the indications were that they might extend their lines at pleasure. A considerable force had proceeded down the road toward Chattanooga. The universal report was that the rebels were disheartened and demoralized so that there was no fight in them. They fled like sheep from Emery's Gap and showed all the signs of being a worthless rabble.

Our troops, on the contrary, were in splendid spirits—perfectly happy and in high condition. The infantry marched with surprising alacrity and rapidity. They thought nothing of moving twenty-five miles per day, and would go into camp, after such a march, merry as school boys. They were delighted to be the liberators of East Tennessee, and feel that they were not in an enemy's country.

The people of Knoxville made many inquiries for Parson Brownlow, who has their confidence as no other man has. They thought the old flag, supported by United States bayonets, meant Brownlow, and will look for him daily until he comes. The people of East Tennessee generally want to see Andy Johnson, whom they look upon as a sort of political high priest. The reception that awaits Johnson and Brownlow will be a remarkable exhibition of the enthusiastic devotion of people who have suffered to those who have been true to their cause.

The East Tennesseeans were so glad to see our soldiers that they cooked every thing they had and gave it to them freely, not asking pay, and apparently not thinking of it. Women stood by the road-side with pails of water, and displayed Union flags. The wondor was where all the stars and stripes came from; Knoxville was radiant with flags. At a point on the road, from Kingston to Knoxville, sixty women and girls stood by the road-side waiving Union flags and shouting "Hurrah for the Union." Old ladies rushed out of their houses and wanted to see Gen. Burnside and shake hands with him, and cried "Welcome, welcome, Gen. Burnside, welcome to East Tennessee!"

Near Kingston our boys had carried off a well-rope so that water could not be drawn. Gen. Burnside ordered the Quartermaster to give the woman of the house a rope. He gave her one twenty-five feet long. She said her well was only twenty feet deep, and would not have the extra five feet of rope.

A Mrs. Staples, whose husband had been murdered by the rebels, came out to see Gen. Burnside, caught his hand and told him he was welcome—they were glad to see him. The soldiers had taken all her corn, but she did not care for that. The General assured her her corn should be paid for, and asked how much she had. She said there was four acres in the lot. He asked how much it yielded to the acre. She said if well 'tended it would yield sixty bushels, but she had been obliged to 'tend it herself, and thought there were only thirty bushels to the acre, and would only take pay at that rate. These incidents of the simple honesty of the people, will illustrate their character, and the feeling with which they looked upon the triumphaut march of our troops.

They care little about the "policy of the Administration." All they want is that the rebels shall be whipped and the Union restored. They have no fears after that. They associate, as well they may, liberty, justice and peace with the Union; and they know they have had oppression, anarchy and bloodshed in the Southern Confederacy. It is a common expression among them, "We were born under the old flag and the Constitution. They are good enough for us, and we intend to die under them." About Knoxville the people were pointing out the hiding places of rebel stores, and were zealous in so doing. The prominent secessionists at Knoxville fled with Buckner. There are a few left who have assisted the secession blood hounds, and the popular expression was, "they must leave here or they must die. They can't live here."

The Quartermaster's Department was in charge of Captain Morris during Burnside's march, and admirably conducted. The troops moving rapidly and for a great distance through a barren country, were never without rations, and only two wagons were abandoned on the march. They were broken down on the mountains. This is astonishing as the trains were very heavy, one of them consisting of five hundred wagons.

The health of the army is all that could be desired, When it reached Knoxville it was supposed the hardships endured on the forced marches would cause much sickness, and a hospital was prepared. But so few entered it for treatment that the surgeon in charge said he had nothing to do. and asked to be permitted to join his regiment. The most singular good fortune attended the expedition throughout. Nothing was wanting to its complete success.

We derive these particulars from Major W. H. Church, of New York, Medical Director of General Burnside's Army, who accompanied the General from Crab Orchard to Cumberland Gap, which place he left soon after the surrender. He arrived in the city Saturday night and is stopping at the Burnet House. He is a gentleman of high character, and, speaking of things he has seen, the most implicit confidence may be placed in his statements.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Cotton 1c better. Flour, fresh ground, steady; old dull and declining; $4,75@4,85 for extra State; $5,75@5,40, market closing steady. Whisky a shade easier, 50@50½. Wheat opened dull and closed more active, and a shade firmer; 87c@$1,03 for Chicago Spring; 95c @$1,12 for Milwaukee Club; $1,10@1,20 for Western red; $1,29@1,35 for white Western. Corn opened quiet and closed active; a shade firmer; 73@74½c; shipping mixed went chiefly at 73½@74; Western yellow at 76@77, and 76 for prime Western mixed, in store. Oats opened dull and closed more active, and closed more active, and 1c better; 63@72c for Western. Pork and Beef dull and unchanged; sides dull and nominal. Lard quiet and steady.

Money easy at 6@7. Sterling firmer; moderate business at $1,43¾@1,44¼. Gold advanced 2 per cent. Government stocks firm; U. S. 6's 181; coupons 406@106¾; 7-30's rates at 106⅞@107. Stocks at the second board irregular; Tennessee 6's 64½; Missouri 6's 69¾; Pacific Mail 208; N. Y. Central 131; Hudson 132; Erie 103¾; Harlem 139¾; Reading 11¾; C. and P. 96; Michigan Central 117; Illinois Central Scrip 123; C. and R. I. 106⅝; P Ft. W. and C. 78.

The Bank statement shows an increase of loans of $21,551,943. increase of specie $28,726. Increase of circulation $1,350. Increase of deposits $20,427,935.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—Flour dull. Corn active—yellow 84c. Oats strong—new 65c. Pork 14@14½c. Whisky dull.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.—Flour declining, at $4 55. Wheat firm—Southern white advanced 3c. Corn heavy. Whisky quiet—old 51c. Coffeee firm—Rio 28½@30c.

PHILADELPHIA LEATHER MARKET.—Sales during the week have been satisfactory. The demand for certain descriptions is gradually increasing. The local trade is more active and buoyant.

Slaughter Sole—has been in good request; prime stock has been much sought after, and commands outside figures. All lots adapted to the wants of the army are bought up at fair rates without much hesitation. City tanners are well employed, endeavoring to supply the wants of the trade.

Spanish Sole—Transactions in dry hides are somewhat improved and prices are firm. The supply on hand is not large, yet equal to present wants.

Hemlock Sole—Sales have been very fair, and the market is in a healthy condition. The most desirable grades range a shade higher. Buenos Ayres and other descriptions stand about the same as last quoted.

Curried Leather—The call for this description of leather has been moderately large during the week, and curriers are actively employed, There is no marked change. City shaved harness and bridle leather is in fair demand.

ST. LOUIS HEMP AND TOBACCO MARKET.—*Tobacco*—The feeling was better, and, in the opinion of some, prices were stiffer. Breaks amounted to 36 hhds, of which 13 received bids from $4 to $84,25, which were rejected and 23 were sold, including 5 planters' lugs from $5,20 to $7; 2 common leaf at $9@9,05; 2 do at $10,40@11, and 14 medium to good leaf at $13 to $25,50; also, 1 box at $6,35 ℔ 100 lbs.

Hemp—Market continues firm, with sales of 64 bales, including 12 bales tow, at private terms; 24 bales prime undressed hemp at $95; 24 do prime dressed at $185; 4 do do at $195.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER HANSA.

More Rebel Vessels Afloat.

EARL RUSSELL ON THE STEAM RAMS

&c., &c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, September 14.—The Hansa, from Southampton, Sept. 2d, arrived this afternoon. The following items have not been covered by previous arrivals:—The British sloop Greyser had arrived from Wexford, where she had been waiting intelligence of the pirate Florida's position, which had been burning merchantmen off the West coast of Ireland. Two more fast steamers left Clyde for Nassau, to run the blockade, and two other powerful steamers are fitting out.

Mace beat Goss in a prize fight in seventeen rounds.

It is reported that Russia will send Ambassadors to Paris with a scheme of separate Polish Constitution.

The Polish insurgents had gained a great victory at Janow.

Russia had ordered 48 reserve regiments to join the active army.

The following is Lord Russell's reply, relative to the Steam Rams in the Mersey:

FOREIGN OFFICE, August 13, 1863.

Gents:—I have received your letter calling attention to a subject of very grave and pressing importance, namely: The fitting out and equipping of two powerful iron clad Steam Rams, which I am informed are intended to commit hostilities against the Government and people of the United States.

My attention has been directed to these subjects. Both the treasury and home departments, have at my request, made most anxious inquiries upon the subject of these steam rams. You are aware that by the foreign Enlistment Act, a ship is liable to be detained, and the owners are subject to a penalty when the ship is armed or equipped for the purposes of war, and the owners intend to use her against some State or community, in friendship to her Majesty. It is necessary to prove both the equipment and intention, it is necessary for conviction in a public Court of Justice to have the evidence of a creditable witness.

I was in hopes that when I began to read your memorial that you would propose to furnish me with evidence to prove that the steam rams in question were intended to carry on hostilities against the Government and people of the United States, but you have made no proposal of the sort, and only tell me that you are informed that so and so and it is believed that so and so. You must be aware, however, that according to British law prosecutions cannot be set on foot upon the ground of a violation of the foreign elistment act without the affidavit of creditable witnesses as other cases of misdemeanor and criminal. Such likewise is the law.

Yours, &c., C. RUSSELL.

VERY LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 6.—The Paris *Payes* denies the official character of the pamphlet of M. Chevalier.

PARIS, September 4.—Bourse very firm; Rentes close at 69f 20c.

The Liverpool *Post* says it now appears that the steam rams launched from Lairds' yards were built for the Confederate Government. Neither the French Government nor the French people were concerned in the business, but a French banker was. The rams were to be paid for out of the Confederate loan. M. Langier was one of the contractors for that loan, and was also guarantee for the payment of the contract with Laird. He has a mortgage on both vessels, and therefore they may ultimately become his property; but they and the law would have to deal with this new feature in the transaction, and M. Langier might sell them to the British Government, at cost price,—and they are well worth the money, not for sea but for coast and harbor service.

The Paris *Payes* states that the two ships are not constructed for the French Government, but have been ordered by the Government of Egypt, as their names indicate. The Paris *Moniteur* says that the Florida, sailing under the Confederate flag, entered Brest to repair damages. Her reception was according to the ordinary principles of international law, as at the opening of the war the French Government, in accord with other powers, recognised the Confederate States as belligerents, and declared its intention of observing a strict neutrality between the two parties in like cases, it is the right as well as the duty of neutrals to permit vessels of belligerents to procure means, not for fighting purposes, but for navigation, therefore it has been decided that the Florida could be admitted to procure all that was indispensable to maintain her in a good navigable state, without her being able to make purchases tending to recruit her war arrangements.

The London *Times* publishes some particulars of the Florida's career as related by Captain Maffit. He claims to have treated all prisoners of war with the greatest respect. He says that the Anglo Saxon was captured sixty miles from Cork. When captured her pilot was referred to the Confederate Government for settlement of any private claim he might have. Captain Maffit said as to his quitting Brest, he expected that there would be seven or eight Federal vessels inside, but as he had run eight blockades already and it would go hard but he would run the ninth.

The bombardment of Charleston has further depressed the Confederate loan. No business doing, but it is nominally quoted a t 35@40 discount.

An important pamphlet, ascribed to an official organ, had been published, entitled France, Mexico, and the Confederacy. It sets forth the interest France has in recognizing the Confedarate States, and the impossibility of the re-establishing of the American Union, maintaining that an American war will be useful to France, and if separation between the North and South be definitely pronounced for, the Confederate States would be allies of France, and would guarantee her from attack from the North, which would fulfil her hopes.

Liverpool Markets.—Breadstuffs generally are steady. Wheat has an upward tendency. Richardson, Spece, Wakefield and others' circulars report Flour heavy; Wheat quiet with a partial advance; Corn firm; Provisions quiet and steady; Beef quiet and steady; Pork firm; Bacon dull and easier; Butter steady; Lard buoyant; Breadstuffs steady; Rice dull. Consols closed on Friday at 93⅝@93¾ for money.

Latest—Liverpool, Saturday evening, Sept. 5.—The sales of Cotton to-day foot up 100,000 bales including 60,000 bales ta speculators and exporters; market buoyant and holders demand an advance. Breadstuffs firmer; Corn has an advancing tendency. The weather has been unfavorable for the crops.

Important from Texas.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—A Richmond paper states that a dispatch from Mobile on the 7th, gives the following in reference to affairs in Texas:

Excellent wages are paid in Texas for field hands. Negroes sell at from $3,000 to $4,000 each. Upwards of 100,000 slaves have arrived from Louisiana and Mississippi. Planters and speculators are going beyond Shreveport to purchase or hire.—Good beef, on foot, eight cents per pound; vegetables cheap; cattle bring $30: coffee $35; silver $5, in currency. At Brownsville, Texas, the planters are cheerful.

Pendleton has been elected Governor by a small majority; Herbert, Sexton and Branch are elected to Congress. Military matters are quiet. The people and military are prepared to repel invasion. The Indians on the frontier are troublesome.

An average of fourteen vessels are constantly off Galveston, blockading the harbor. Great confidence is felt in General Magruder.

The crops in Texas are unprecedentedly large. Wheat and corn enough have been raised to supply the western bank of the Mississippi for two years to come if not a grain is sold in the interval. The summer has been very dry.

Cotton picking commenced in August. About 150,000 bales of the old crop are now in the State.

Destructive Steamboat Fire.

ST. LOUIS, September 14.—A fire on the Levee last night destroyed the steamers Imperial, Hiawatha, Post Boy and Jesse K. Bell, it is supposed to be the work of incendiary, as an attempt was made to burn the Imperial on Saturday night, loss about two hundred thousand dollars. The Imperial was a St. Louis and New Orleans packet; valued at seventy-five thousand dollars. She had been laid up some time on account of low water in the channel below. The Hiawatha was also a New Orleans packet, valued at sixty-five thousand dollars; two-thirds of her value supposed to be covered by insurance. The Post Boy, was a boat of about seveu hundred tons burthen, engaged in the Lower River trade, valued at thirty thousand, insured for twenty thousand. and the Jesse K. Bell, stern wheel boat, owned by parties in Cincinnati, valued at thirty thousand dollars probably insured.

Arrival from Havana.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The steamer Roanoke from Havana arrived to-night, with dates from Vera Cruz to 5th inst.

There was a great scarcity of food in Mexico. Many inhabitants had been imprisoned for assisting French soldiers and refusing to take the oath of allegiance.—The Prussian Minister had received his passports, and had been ordered to leave the country, for having written to Juarez. It was rumored that Mr. Corwin had been tendered his passports also, but this is not confirmed. Reports that Doblodo and Comonfort had declared in favor of the new regime, turned out to be false. A French convoy from Mexico to Vera Cruz was captured by guerrillas at Jalada, and most of the guard killed.

From Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 11.—Refugees lately arrived within our lines bring exciting reports of the terrible condition of affairs Southeast. One man who left Mobile on the 5th, states that there was a terrible riot of soldiers' wives there on the 4th. About 600 women and children gathered at Spring Hill, armed with clubs and hatchets and marched through the principal streets, carrying banners inscribed, "bread or blood," "bread or peace," and other like inscriptions. Being soldiers' wives, the proceedings were winked at by soldiers, who made but feeble resistance.

Several stores were broken open. One merchant, a Jew, struck one of the women. Some policemen present arrested the Jew and beat him severely. Many citizens left town, among chem our informant, who says the riot was increasing when he left.

The rebel cavalry in our front was very active, probably making some movement. The main army skirmishes frequently, but amount to little, our forces being generally successful in these small affairs.

From the Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, September 14.—General Pleasanton has advanced to the Rapidan, the rebels were in position with infantry, artillery and cavalry to prevent our crossing. Our casualties yesterday were three killed and four wounded, among the latter was General Cusker, not seriously however; he commanded a brigade in Gen. Kilpatrick's division, and was wounded while gallantly charging a battery of the enemy, in which attack three guns were captured.

Unfounded Report.

WASHINGTON September 14.—It is untrue, as reported in the newspapers, that John C. Underwood, of Vermont, was captured on Friday by guerrillas, near Occquan.

The Maine Election.

PORTLAND, ME., Sept. 14—P. M.—As far as heard from, the Union ticket is ahead, with large Republican gains.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WE referred last Friday in our article on the probable effects of the new National currency on the circulation of the old banks of the country: We stated as our decided convictions that the old system would necessarily have to give way to the new, and the final issue wold be a universal *national* currency. In that opinion we are happy to find in a late letter from the Hon. Robert J. Walker, an elaborate and masterly elucidation of the subject. This letter was called out by repeated inquiries of European statesmen and bankers, as to the result of Mr. Chase's financial system. Mr. W. says that it is exclusively Mr. Chase's own, and in many of its aspects without a precedent in history. He sums up the whole matter, and brings it within the comprehension of the common reader. We cannot omit to transfer it to our columns, as new national banks are multiplying daily, and will soon furnish the great bulk of the currency

1. A loan to the Government upon its bonds, reimbursable in twenty years, but redeemable after five years, at the option of the nation, the interest being six per cent., payable semi-annually in coin, as is also the principal.
2. The issue of United States legal tender notes, receivable for all dues to the nation except customs, and fundable in this United States 5.20 six per cent. stock.
3. The authorization of the banks recommended in his report, whose circulation would be secured not only by private capital, but by adequate deposits of United States stock with the Government.
4. To maintain, in the meantime, as near to specie as practicable this Federal currency—first by making it receivable in all dues to the Government except for customs; second, by the privilege of funding it in United States stock; third, by enhausting the benefit of this privilege, not only by making the stock, both principal and interest, payable in specie, but by making it gradually the ultimate basis of our whole bank circulation, which, as shown by the Census Tables before referred to (including deposits), nearly double every decade.
5. By imposing such a tax on the circulation of the State banks, as, together with State or municipal taxes, would induce them to transfer their capital to the new banks referred to by the Secretary.
6. To relieve the *new banks* from all State or municipal taxation.
7. In lieu thereof to impose a moderate Federal tax on all bank circulation as a bonus to be paid cheerfully by these banks for the great privilege of furnishing ultimately the whole paper currency of the country, and the other advantages, secured by these bills.

This tax, as proposed by the Secretary, was one per cent. semi-annually, which, *in effect*, would have reduced the interest on our principal loans from six to four per cent. per annum, so far as those loans were made the basis of bank circulation. Congress, however fixed this tax at about one-half, thus making the interest on such loans equivalent in fact to five per cent. per annum, so far as such loans, at the option of the holder, are made the basis of banking and of bank circulation. This is a privilege which gives great additional value to these loans, for the right to issue the bank paper circulation of the country free from State or municipal taxes, is worth far more than one-half per cent. semi-annually, to be paid on such circulation. That this privilege is worth more than the Federal Tax, is proved by the fact that many banks are being organized under this system, and by the further fact, that more than 200,000,000 of Legal Tenders have already been funded in this stock, and the process continues at the rate of from one to two millions of dollars a day. It will be observed that the holders of such bonds can keep them, *if they please*, disconnected with all banks, receiving the principal at maturity, as well as the semi-annual interest, in gold, free from all taxes.

This system has been attended with complete success, and, notwithstanding the increase of our debt, the premium on gold, for our Federal currency, fundable in this stock, has fallen from 73 per cent. in February last, before the adoption of Mr. Chase's system, to 27 per cent. at present; and before the 30th of June next, it is not doubted that this premium must disappear. No loyal American doubts the complete suppression of the rebellion before that date, in which event our Federal currency will rise at once to the par of gold. In the meantime, however, gold is at a premium of 27 per cent., which is the least profit (independent of future advance above par) so soon to be realized by those purchasing this currency now, and waiting its appreciation, or investing it in our United States 5.20 six per cent. stock.

But, besides the financial benefits to the Government of Mr. Chase's system, its other advantages are great indeed. It will ultimately displace our whole State bank system and circulation, and give us a *national currency*, based on ample private capital and Federal stocks, a currency of *uniform* value throughout the country, and always certainly convertible on demand into coin. Besides, by displacing the State bank circulation, the whole bank note currency of the Union will be based on the stocks of the Government, and give to every citizen who holds the bonds of the currency, (which will embrace the whole community in every State, a direct interest in the maintenance of the Union.

The annual losses which our people sustain under the separate bank system, in the rate of exchange, is enormous, whilst the constant and ever recurring insolvency of so many of these institutions, accompanied by eight general bank suspensions of specie payment, have from time to time spread ruin and devastation throughout the country. I believe that, in a period of twenty years, the saving to the people of the United States by the substitution of the new system, would reach a sum very nearly approaching the total amount of our public debt, and in time largely exceeding it. As a question, then, of national wealth, as well as national unity, I believe the gain to the country in time by the adoption of the new system, will far exceed the cost of the war. It was the State bank system in the rebel States that furnished to Secession mainly the sinews of war.

These banks are now generally insolvent, but if the banking system now proposed had been in existence, and the circulating medium in all the States had been an uniform national currency based entirely on the stocks of the United States, the rebellion could never have occurred. Every bank and all its stockholders, and all the holders of the stock and notes of all the banks, embracing our whole paper currency, would have been united to the Government by an interest so direct and universal that rebellion would have been impossible. Hamilton and Madison, Story and Marshall, and the Supreme Court of the United States, have declared that to the Federal Government belongs the "entire regulation of the currency of the country." That power they have now exercised in the adoption of the system recommended by the Secretary. Our whole currency, in coin as well as paper, will soon, now, all be national; which is the most important measure for the security and perpetuity of the Union, and the welfare of the people, ever adopted by Congress. It is to Congress that the Constitution grants the exclusive power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the States;" and a sound uniform currency, in coin, or convertible on demand into coin, is one of the most essential instrumentalities connected with trade and exchanges.

Foreign Markets.

From Liverpool, our advices are to August 29th,—Crude Pennsylvania, heavy transactions at £19 10s, now held generally at £20. Refined, large sales on speculation at 2s 4d to 2s 5d for oil on the spot; 2s 5d for September and October, and 2s 6d for November and December.

We extract the following from the Liverpool General Brokers' Association's Price-Current: Rather more inquiry has appeared towards the close of this week, and the sales are 1,075 barrels of Refined Pennsylvania on the spot at 2s 4d to 2s 6d; and 7,200 barrels for forward delivery at 2s 4d to 2s 6d; 250 barrels Canadian at 1s 6d to 1s 7d; 150 barrels Grease at £9 15s to £11 10s; 1,200 barrels Crude Pennsylvania at £10 to £19 10s; 30 tons Canadian at £10, and 250 barrels Spirit at 1s 1d to 1s 4d per gallon.

RIVER MATTERS.

(CONDENSED AND PREPARED FOR THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.)

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF BOATS.

ARRIVED.		
Gallatin	Clark	Brownsville.
Franklin	Bennett	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Haughton	Elizabeth.
DEPARTED.		
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Bennett	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Haughton	Elizabeth.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there was about twenty inches water in the channel and at a stand. Navigation for the present is suspended except on the slackwater.

Pittsburgh General Markets.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Tuesday, September 15.

The weather yesterday was pleasant. Business is again looking up. The grocery market was a good deal excited, prices looking upward. The stock in this market is not large; our railroads are taxed to their utmost capacity, in fact they have more than they can get through with. Among the sales made we note the following:

ASHES—The market was dull and sales of a limited character, principally for local purposes. Sales 6 tons Soda at 3½@3¾c; 2 tons Pots at 7¼c ℔ lb.

BACON—The demand continues to increase; prices have an upward tendency. The stock in market is rapidly disappearing, the market being altogether in favor of holders. There is a variety of meat offering at this time, some of an inferior quality. The quotations we furnish are only for the best descriptions. Among the sales were:

Hams—50 tres sugar cured at 13½@14c, the latter figure being an advance; 12,000 lbs plain at 12¼@12½c; 10,000 lbs assorted at the same figures.

Shoulders—1500 lbs at 6¾c ℔ lb.

Sides—10,000 lbs ribbed at 7@7½c; 8000 lbs clear at 8c.

Mess Pork—The market was not very active. Sales 50 bbls at $14 50@15 ℔ bbl. The stock in first hands is not heavy.

LARD—In fair demand; sales 30 tres at 10½c.

WHISKY—Prices have further advanced for both raw and rectified. Sales 100 bbls raw at 50c and 75 bbls rectified at the same figures.

GROCERIES—The market was very firm; holders of sugar were asking an advance. Among the sales were:

Sugar—8 hhds Porto Rico at 12¼@12¾c; 10 do at 13c; 5 hhds Orleans at 13@13½c; 10 hhds Cuba at 12@12½c; 14 bbls Crushed at 15¾@16c; 20 bbls "A" Coffee 15½c.

Coffee—The market contains a fair supply. The demand is improving; sales 64 sacks Rio at 29@31c.

Molasses—The demand was steady—prices unchanged. Sales 20 bbls Orleans at 56@58@60c as per quality.

HAY—The receipts were larger than on Saturday, but the demand exceeds the supply. Sales 18 loads at the scales at $30@36 ℔ ton.

FLOUR—The market was inactive; holders were pretty firm; they say their time is rapidly approaching—that they can afford to wait, as the stock in first hands cannot hold out much longer. Among the sales were 78 bbls Extra at $5 15@5 25; 725 bbls Extra Family at $5 75@6; 80 bbls do, very choice at $6 25; Fancy brands were disposed of at higher figures. Sales from wagon at lower figures.

GRAIN—The market was firm with a steady demand and the receipts light: sales were also light; we omit quotations as they were unchanged.

BUTTER—Was in good demand; sales 1300 lbs packed Roll at 16@18c; the stocks in hand are light.

CHEESE—Was enquired for; sales 75 bxs W R at 12½@13c; the stock on hand is light.

POTATOES—The demand continues active; we note regular sales at 75@85, as per quality.

EGGS—Scarce; sales 6 bbls at 14c ℔ doz.

Pittsburgh Oil Markets.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.

Tuesday, September 15th.

To say the market was unsettled, is only reiterating a fact, which all those engaged in the business are well acquainted with. The rates in our city rule within a fraction as high as those in New York. Between the two markets there is so little difference that no margin is left for shipment. This of course cuts off the eastern demand, as the New York market contains an ample supply for present purposes. The stock on hand being limited materially to hold up the present figures. The sales exhibit fully half cent per gallon advance. The rates from Oil City has advanced to $1,65 per bbl. These are high rates for that distance, but a rise in the Allegheny would soon reverse that difficulty. We heard of a sale of 300 bbls at Oil City, of *Crude*, at $10,20 per bbl; also a sale of 300 bbls at the wells, up the creek, at $7,40 ℔ bbl. These are steep figures, but they are nevertheless true, as we got them from the parties themselves.

Crude Oils—The market was firm at the late advance. Among the sales were 180 bbls in bulk at 26½. Some dealers were holding at 27c. We could learn of no sales above what we have quoted. Sales 100 bbls at 31½@32c, the packages included. The stock in market at present is very light.

Refined—The market was firm; transactions were very limited, buyers and sellers being apart in their views. For present delivery the rates were: *in bond* 53@54c; for October delivery 55@56c. *Free oil* 62@63c. We note a sale of 500 bbls of *white*, deliverable in November, at 57c; of course this was in *bond*. *Free oils* range from 9@10c ℔ gallon higher.

Exports show a small increase. To New York: Refined, 1,085 bbls; Tar, 106 bbls. To Philadelphia: Refined, 135 bbls; Crude, 246 bbls; Tar 82 bbls—total, 1,652 bbls. Shipped West, per railroads, only 73 bbls.

Imports—Per A. V. Railroad: Refined, 929 bbls; Crude, 206 bbls—total, 1,252 bbls.

Benzole—The market was inactive; small sales of deterozized were made at 17@18c.

Lard Oil—Sales 50 bbls No. 1 at 85c ℔ gallon.

The Oil Markets.

NEW YORK.

Throughout the past week the market has been subjected to spasmodic convulsions of the bulls and bears, and prices have fluctuated accordingly. Refined in bond sold as low as 55½c, but closing the week with heavy sales at 56@56½@57c for immediate delivery. Throughout the past week important transactions for October delivery have taken place; there are many buyers at 65c, and during Tuesday and Wednesday some 4000 bbls have changed hands at 65c. Since then we hear that holders refuse to sell under 66c, and not a few hold out for 67c. A lot of 1000 bbls sold this day already at 66c. Crude active, selling at 36@37c.

BOSTON.

Crude moderately active at 38c. Refined in bond in less demand, yet there is no material change in prices; sales, although on a more limited scale, continued to be made at 57½@58c for oil on the spot. Refined, free, to the jobbing trade is quoted at 67½c. Kerosene is held at a higher figure.

BALTIMORE.

Crude less active; we quote nominally at 37@38c. Refined in bond selling moderately only at 57@57½c. For free, a better demand, with transactions at 67@67½c, as to quality and quantity.

NEW ORLEANS.

Petroleum, in cases, sold at 72½c for pale straw; white is held at 75c.

Imports by Railroad.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. September 14.—C G Hussey, 1 box, 1 bbl; Joshua Rhodes, 1 half bbl; Lyday & Cappon, 1 car staves; Mayer & Davidson, 6 bundles hardware; B L Fahnestock, 13 bbls oil; E B Godfrey & Co, 100 boxes starch; John Moorhead, 1 car pig iron; Hitchcock, M'Creery & Co, 1 car corn; M'Whinney & Hare, 1 box leather; A Ballou, 20 bbls wheat; Schomacker & Lang, 10 bbls oil; J C Kirkpatrick, 91 oil bbls; Leopold Heilmann, 58 bbls whisky; B C & J H Sawyer, 55 boxes candles; McKee & Bro, 7 bbls glass; H Gerwig, 5 bbls apples; A Brockman, 1 keg butter; Fetzger & Co, 16 bbls apples; Bingham & Sturgeon, 150 bags oats; Wallace, 60 bbls whisky; Lambert & Shipton, 100 bbls whisky; Joshua Rhodes, 1 car barley; J H Haffscott, 310 green hides; J Y M'Laughlin, 45 green hides; Joshua Rhodes, 180 bags barley; Bingham & Sturgeon, 835 bags oats; H H Collins, 250 pigs lead; J Gardner, 519 bags shorts; Wm Stewart, 1 car ice; John Moorhead, 18 gross toes pig iron; Laughlin & Co, 2 cars Champlain ore; H M Pratt, 1 car horses; David Gannon, 1 car cabbage; Fetzer & Armstrong, 7 bbls potatoes; Whitmore, Wolff, Duff & Co, 5 boxes tacks; Fetzer & Armstrong, 32 bbls apples; L Holtzmann, 49 bbls green apples; Park, M'Curdy & Co, 7 bbls copper; S B Floyd & Co, 20 bales hay; W S Haven, 5 bundles hay; J Herbert, 6 bbls apples; Joshua Rhodes, 6 empty ale bbls.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad. Sept. 12.—Chas C Baisley, 300 boxes cheese; F Van Gorder 10 bbls green apples; L H Vaight & Co, 11 bbls apples; Payne, Bispell & Co, 1 box old iron; E A Evan, 103 steppers; H Riddle, 1 bbl eggs; Palmeto & Wilson, care J C Kirkpatrick, 13 oil bbls; Vaight & Co, 19 bbls apples; Fetzger & Armstrong, 3 bbls potatoes, 42 bags oats; Frank Van Gorder, 2 kegs apple butter 2 bbls green apples; W Haslage, 31 boxes cheese; Webb & Wilkinson, 117 boxes cheese, 1 keg do; J B Canfield, 58 boxes cheese; Newmeyer, Graff & Co, 25 bundles handle shoveles; Duncan & McDonald, 1 bbl green apples, 1 bbl potatoes; Capt. M E Lucas, 3 boxes hospital tents; W Patridge, 2 cars cattle; Jno Haub, 2 tubs cheese; Owens & Kennedy, 19 bbls apples. Edgarton & Stewart, 10 do do; J A Fetzgar, 39 do do; Fleming & Steele, 7 do do; Geispe & McCoy, 1 safety valve, 1 lever, 1 weight, 3 pipes; H & F Evert, 10 empty whisky bbls, 1 empty half bbl, 3 kegs; Jas Woodwell & Co, 8 vises; Fawcett & Co, 8 empty oil bbls; H & F Evert, 66 empty whisky bbls, 2 empty kegs; E Fry & Co, 1 bundle of castings, 2 packages of brackets; Joseph Horne, 8 bundles of bonnet blocks; J Dunlevy, 1 bundle tea; L H Vaight & Co, 40 bbls apples, 3 do pears; J P Tanner, 5 cases shoes; H Childs & Co, 83 cases boots and shoes.

Cincinnati Market, Sept. 14.—Flour—There is no change in the maket; the demand continues local and for trade brands, which are in light supply at $4 75@5 50.

Whisky—A fine market and good demand. Sales of 550 bbls at 48@48½c, the latter rate for wagon.

Provisions—Firm without change. Sales of 60 hhds ribbed Bacon Sides at 6c, and 35 do Shoulders at 5½c. Old city Mess Pork is held at 10@10 25, and Lard at 10c, but there was but little demand.

Groceries—A good demand and firm market. Sugar, 12@14c; Coffee, 27@30c, and Molasses at 56@60.

Hay—The demand continues fair, about equal to the receipts, and the market rules steady at $18@20 for loose pressed on arrival, and 21@22 for tight pressed.

Cheese—The market is unchanged and firm. We quote selected Western Reserve at 10½c, and Hamburg at 11c. The receipts are only moderate.

Butter—The supply is better and the demand less active, but prices aave not undergone any change. We quote prime and choice qualities at 20@23c, and fair to good at 12@18c.

LOUISVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.—Sales of 104 hhds as follows: 2 at $5; 4 at $6@6,75; 17 at $7@7,75; 6 at $9@9,75; 15 at $10@10,75; 8 at $11@11,75; 9 at $13@13,75; 9 at $14,75, 7 at $15@15,75; 3 at $16@16,75; 3 at $17@17,25; 3 at $18@18,75; 1 at $19; 3 at $20@20,25; 1 at $22; 2 at $19; and 1 at $23,50 ℔ 100 lbs.

The Daily Commercial.

THE LEISURE HOUR.

A PERT blockhead, who thought himself very smart, was once in company with Dean Swift. Rising from his chair. on something he said, he added, "For you must know, Mr. Dean, I set up for a wit," "Do you?" said Swift, very gravely, "well, then, take my advice and sit down again."

"FATHER, did Casca, that helped to kill Julius Cæsar, own a great many houses?" "No, my dear, not that I know of. What makes you think he did?" "Because, father, I am reading here where it says, 'See what a *rent* the envious Casca made?'" Joy was in that father's countenance, and the mother looked delighted at the wisdom of her only son.

A QUAKER came before two judges at an assize as a witness, when he made frequent use of the words also and likewise, "Prithee, man," cried one of their lordships, "why do you vary those words so often, have they not both the same signification?" "No, truly,,' said the Quaker, "their meaning is very different; as, for example, Sergeant Bettsworth is a judge upon this bench; thou art one also, but not likewise."

As A solicitor of rather shabby appearance was passing through Holywell street the other day, with his professional blue bag under his arm, he was accosted by a Jew, with "Clowes to sell, sir, old clowes?" The lawyer, somewhat nettled at this address, from a supposition that Moses mistook him for an inhabitant of Hounditch, snatched a bundle of papers from their damask repository, and replied, "No, sir, they are all new suits."

ADVICE TO YOUNG LADIES ABOUT TO MARRY.—Do; but if your husband that is to be is given to gambling, let it be a condition precedent to the marriage that he shall give it up; and when you put the announcement of the nuptials in the paper, add, for the information of his bachelor acquaintance, the significant words, "No cards." A young lady adopted this ingenious course many weeks ago, and the happy bridegroom so far has not suggested even whist.

Another considerate act of Queen Victoria has just come to light. When the death of Lord Clyde became known in Germany she immediately wrote home, expressing her desire that he should be interred in Westminster Abbey. Lord Clyde, with his instinctive modesty, never dreamed of such a distinction, and had requested that he might be interred with as little display as possible in Kensal Green Cemetery. All the arrangements for the funeral at the latter place had been made before the Queen's wishes became known.

NEXT GENERATION TO BE SHORT.—It is the effect of war on human stature. Dr. Bell says: "That if the curse of war be long entailed on a nation, the physical energies of the people may suffer by the loss of its finest population to such a degree that the succeeding generation will fall short of its former standard stature, as was the case with the French youth drafted for the army after the general peace. Thus, in 1826, out of 1,033,422 young men drafted to serve in the army, 380,213 were sent back because they fell short of even the diminutive stature of four feet ten inches French."

GEN. GRANT'S CHARACTER.—Maj. E. D. Osborn, formerly of Rochester, a member of General Grant's staff, writes to a friend in answer to a question in regard to Grant's character He says: "If you could see the General as he sits just over beyond me, with his wife and two children, looking more like a chaplain than a general, with that quiet air so impossible to describe, you would not ask me if he drinks. He rarely ever uses intoxicating liquors; more moderate in his habits and desires than any other man I ever saw; more pure and spotless in his private character than almost any man I ever knew; more brave than any man I ever saw; with more power to command and ability to plan than any man I ever served under; cool to excess when others lose nerve; always hopeful, always undisturbed, never failing to accomplish what he undertakes just as he expects to. I have known him intimately—have been a part of his household for two years, and am not mistaken in my estimate of his character."

STEAM

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THE LARGEST IN THE WEST IS

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The place where you will get the best and cheapest Dentristy in the city. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the largest assortment of Teeth ever brought to the city of Pittsburgh, thus enabling patients to make their own selections. Remember, I make no Four or Five Dollar Sets of Teeth. I make nothing but the best ARTIFICIAL TEETH in the world, and at a price within the reach of everybody.

Every operation warranted comfortable and to render good service.

Teeth extracted without pain by the only known process.

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N. B.—A new Book of **150** pages, entitled the FAMILY GUIDE, on the Care and Preservation of the Teeth, by G. W. SPENCER, beautifully illustrated, is in press, and will shortly appear. Price, FIFTY CENTS.

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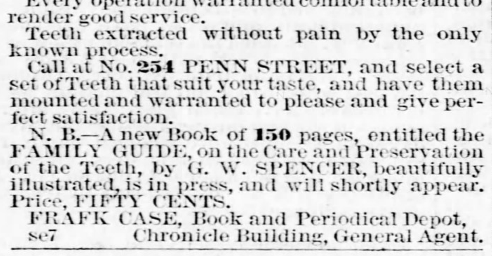

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164 WOOD STREET, NEAR SIXTH,

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FOR THE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP,

Difficulty of breathing, Phthisic, Bronchitis, Cartarrhal affection, spitting of blood, whooping cough, pains in the breast, consumption, asthma, and all the diseases of the chest and lungs.

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Deposits received of ONE DIME and upwards.

Dividends declared in December and June of each year.

Dividends allowed to remain are placed to the credit of the depositor as principal, and bear interest, thus compounding it.

Books containing Charter, By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

This institution offers, especially to those persons whose earnings are small, the opportunity to accumulate, by small deposits, easily saved, a sum which will be a resource when needed, their money not only being safe, but bearing interest, instead of remaining unproductive. se7

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Contains a list of all the Banks in the country, and the Discount rates in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, with a description of the frauds on their notes. Also, a reliable report of the Pittsburgh markets, and a general financial summary.

Published monthly for **$1**, and semi-monthly for **$2** a year, in advance.

Edited and published by

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sep7 **78** FIFTH street.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof.

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage, in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine as follows:

SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

SECTION 9. No bills shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers or privileges in any case, where the authority to grant such powers or privileges has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the Courts of this Commonwealth.

JOHN CESSNA,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SEC'Y OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
HARRISBURG, July 1, 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true, and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of [L. S.] the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
sep7:toct13] Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE MANUFACTURERS OF SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE SOAP, after subjecting it to the severest tests known to the trade, are fully persuaded that there is no Family Washing Soap in the United States, for so little money, having at once so many good qualities, (and so few discounts.)

OF BEAUTY—In colors, firmness, surface and texture generally.

OF PURITY—In freedom from rosin, turpentine, clay, fish oils, stale greese and adulterations.

OF QUALITY—For washing—with cold, warm, soft, hard or salt water—clothes, of every description, coarse or fine; cotton, linen, woolen or silk; dyed, printed or white; for erasing tar, grease, pitch, paint, oil, printers' ink, shoemakers' wax, etc., from clothes, furniture and from the hands.

Give it a fair trial for yourselves, and be convinced.

Remember, the name is on each bar. Ask for a copy of the directions.

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Discoverers and Sole Manufacturers.
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UNDERTAKER, 104 GRANT STREET,

Having been appointed

SOLE AGENT FOR WESTERN PENNA.,

by DRS. BROWN & ALEXANDER, of Washington, D. C., sole possessors of the important secret process of embalming and petrifying the human body, is prepared to receive all orders for

Embalming and Petrifying Bodies,

which will be performed with promptness. Those having friends who have died from disease or in battle, and are desirous of possessing the body without detriment to the health of those around, can procure their bodies by calling upon Mr. DEVORE, who has made such arrangements with Dr. Brown & Alexander that the body is procured, embalmed by them and shipped immediately to this place.

Mr. D. is also prepared to embalm bodies in this city or neighborhood. se7

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ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

Odd Fellows Building, Fifth Street,

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SPRINGFIELD FIRE INS. CO.,

OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,

Assets,...............................$407,079 30.

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Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings o every description made to order.

Having a complete MACHINE SHOP attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

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THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL

EXHIBITION,

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

WILL BE HELD AT

NORRISTOWN, MONTGOMERY CO., PA.

September 29th and 30th and October 1st and 2d, 1863.

Norristown is about seventeen miles west of Philadelphia, on the Schuylkill River, and is accessible by railway to every part of the State.

The grounds are beautifully situated, containing 28 acres of ground, with fine large buildings thereon erected, together with a large amount of shedding. The track is to be one of the best half mile tracks in the State. The premiums are the heaviest ever offered by the Society, amounting to about $7,000. The premiums for all grades of cattle exceed $1,000, five of which are $30 each, nineteen from $25 to $15, others running down to lesser rates. Best herd not less than 15 head, 1st prfmium, $40; 2d premium, $25.

Horses for all grades the premiums exceed $1,350. The highest, $100; 22 between $20 and $30, and others ranging from $15, $10 and $5.

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For Poultry there is a long list of premiums from $2 to $1 each. In the following classes most liberal premiums are offered: Ploughs, Cultivators, Drills, Wagons, Reaping and Mowing Machines, Cutters, Corn Shellers, Cider Mills, Pumps, Buckets, Tin Ware, Leather and its Manufactures, Gas Fixtures, Marble Mantles, Butter, Flour, Grain and Seeds, Vegetables; and also for Domestic and Household Manufacture Cloth, Carpets, Satinet, Shirting. Sheeting, Blankets, Flannels, Shawls, Knit Goods, Needlework, &c., Bread, Cakes, Preserves, Jellies, &c.

Large premiums are offered for every variety of Fruit and Flowers. The Floral Tent will be the largest ever erected by the Society, and will form one of the most attractive features of the Exhibition. Fruit, Grapes and Wines will be exhibited in this Department.

The Pennsylvania Railroad and Norristown Railroad have arranged to carry articles for exhibition to and from Exhibition freight free, requiring the forward freight to be prepaid, which will be repaid shippers when goods are returned to the station whence shipped. It is hoped to effect the same with other important roads.

Excursions at reduced rates will be run on all the leading railroads.

Entries can be made at the office, in Norristown, after the 4th day of September. All articles must be entered on the books on or before Tuesday evening, Sept 29th. Exhibitors must become members. Membership $1 00, with four coupon tickets, each of which will admit one person to the Fair once.

SINGLE ADMISSION.............................25 CENTS.

A List of Premiums and Regulations can be had by addressing the Secretary.

THOMAS P. KNOX, President.
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Norristown, Pa. } se

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MITCHELL, HERRON & Co.

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ALL NEW SHIRTING MUSLINS,

12 1-2 cts. Per Yard.

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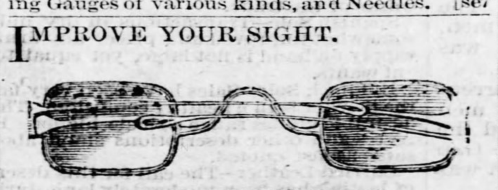

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By J. DIAMOND, practical optician and manufacturer of the Russian Pebble Spectacles. They are warranted to strengthen and improve the sight. The lenses are imported direct from Russia, which can be seen at my office. Notwithstanding the attacks of jealous spectacle vender in this city who aspires to the name of optician, the Russian Pebble Spectacles are receiving daily the warmest endorsements of our citizens. All that is asked is to examine all other spectacles, and then call and examine the Russian Pebble. For sale only by

J. DIAMOND.

39 FIFTH street, Post Building.

N. B. Beware of venders and counterfeiters.
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WILL FIND AT

BARKER'S,

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just what they need for

REPLENISHING THEIR STOCK,

and at the

LOWEST EASTERN CASH PRICES

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NEW GOODS!

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Northeast corner of FOURTH and MARKET streets, has opened his second supply of

New Fall Dress Goods,

FLANNELS,

BLANKETS and

MERINOS.

NEW GOODS receiving every few days during the season. se8

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ANDREW HUMBERT,

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Nos. **129** & **131** SMITHFIELD street,

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The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. sep7:ly

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Corner of FIFTH and SMITHFIELD streets.

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The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. sel0:ly

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JAS. S. WILLIAMS...............Proprietor.
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No. 67 SMITHFIELD Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand.

Delicious OYSTERS, first of the season.
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Importers and dealers in

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CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS.

HEAR THE WITNESSES.

WORTHLESS and pernicious articles are so often bolstered up in the advertising columns of the press by fabricated letters that the proprietors of

HOSTETTER'S BITTTERS

Rarely give quotations from their business correspondence, lest the GENUINE OPINIONS of those who use and appreciate a GENUINE ARTICLE, should be confounded by the unthinking with the FULSOME RIGMAROLE put into the mouths of MEN OF STRAW by unscrupulous empiries and charlatans, whose double object is to SELL both their trash and the PUBLIC.

Believing, however, that FACTS IMPORTANT TO THE HEALTH AND COMFORT OF THE PUBLIC, and which can be VERIFIED AT ANY MOMENT by addressing the parties who vouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publish below a few communications of recent date, to which they invite the attention of the people, and at the same time ESPECIALLY REQUEST all readers who may feel interested in the subject to ADDRESS THE INDIVIDUALS THEMSELVES, and ascertain the correctness of the particulars.

It may be thought, perhaps, that a preparation like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which has long been a STANDARD TONIC throughout the WESTERN HEMISPHERE, and is rapidly becoming a staple of trade at the antipodes, speaks for itself in stronger tones than private eulogium can speak for it. This is true; but the phases of disease are almost innumerable, and every day new instances of the success of the Bitters, either as a PREVENTIVE or a CURE, come to the knowledge of the proprietors through the mails. Some of these are of immediate interest to thousands placed in precisely the same circumstances as the parties who have been PROTECTED and RELIEVED, and therefore it seems almost an act of duty to put them on record.

The immense increase in the sale of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, both at home and abroad, during the past year proves that the world, while it obeys the Scriptural injunction to "try all things," only "HOLDS FAST to that which is GOOD." Spurious preparations, like poisonous fungi, are continually springing up, but their character is soon discovered, and they are "flung like worthless weeds away." On the other hand, a great antidote that performs all it promises, and even more than its proprietors claimed for it on its introduction, is "not for a day, but for all time."

Every dose administered of a useless or deleterious nostrum helps to disabuse the public mind of the impressions it may have received from the flourish of trumpets with which the deceptious article was announced; while, on the contrary, every bottle sold of a purely valuable medicine secures the permanent custom of the purchaser, and makes him an ADVERTISER OF ITS MERITS among his friends. It is thus that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS have obtained their unparalled popularity. The Press, indeed, has made the GREAT STOMACHIC widely known, but it is the uniformly successful results of PERSONAL EXPERIMENT that have rendered it a HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE through out the length and breadth of the land, and the main reliance of the TRAVELER, the VOYAGER, the MINER and the PIONEER.

During the Summer months, a pure, wholesome tonic, in which are also incorporated the properties of an anti-bilious and mild aperient agent, is especially needed. Such a preparation is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the surest preventative and cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, and nervous debility, ever placed within the reach of the community.

Against the depressing and sickening tendency of heat and miasma, it is a potent safeguard, and upon persons of feeble constitution and uncertain health, its renovating effects are most extraordinary.

READ REV W. B. LEE'S LETTER.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 28, 1863.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen*:—I have used your Bitters during the last six weeks and feel it due to you and the public to express my hearty approval of their effect upon me. I never wrote a puff for any one, and I abhor everything that savors of quackery. But your Bitters are entirely removed from the level of the mere nostrums of the day, being parent alike to all, and exactly what they profess to be. They are not advertised to cure everything, but they are recommended to assist nature in the alleviation and the ultimate healing of the most common infirmities of the body, and this they will accomplish. I had been unwell for two months, as is usual with me during the Spring. I was bilious, and suffering from indigestion and a general disease of the mucous membraue, and though compelled to keep at work in the discharge of my professional duties. was very weak, of a yellow complexion, had no appetite and was much of the time confined to my bed. When I had been taking your bitters a week my vigor returned, the sallow complexion was all gone, I relished my food, and now I enjoy the duties of mental application, which so recently were so very irksome and burdensome to me, When I used your bitters I felt a change every day. These are facts. All inference must be made by each individual for himself.

Yours respectfully,
W. B. LEE,
Pastor of Green avenue Presbyterian Church.

READ E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH'S LETTER.

PROSPECT COTTAGE, }
GEORGETOWN, D. C., April 2, 1863. }

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen*: It gives me pleasure to add my testimonial to those of others in favor of your excelient preparation. Several years of residence on the banks of a Southern river, and of close application to literary work, had so thoroughly exhausted my nervous system and undermined my health, that I had become a martyr to dyspepsia, and nervous headaches recurring at short intervals, and defying all known remedies in the Materia Medica, I had come to the conclusion that nothing but a total change of residence and pursuits would restore my health, when a friend recommended Hostetter's Bitters. I procured a bottle as an experiment. It required but one bottle to convince me that I had found at last the right combination of remedies. The relief afforded me has been complete. It is now some years since I first tried Hostetter's bitters, and it is but just to say that I have found the preparation all that it claims to be. It is a standard family cordial with us; and even as a stimulant we like it better than anything else; but we use it in all nervous, bilious and dyspeptic cases from fever down to toothache. If what I have now said will lead any dyspeptic or nervous invalid to a sure remedy, I shall have done some good.

I remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours,
E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

READ JOHN W. BRONOUGH'S LETTER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, }
Bureau of Yards and Docks, Dec. 30, 1862. }

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

Gentlemen: About four years since, my attention was called to your celebrated Stomach Bitters, I being at the time a perfect martyr to dyspepsia in all of its terrific forms; indeed, I had not known for six years an uninterrupted night's sleep. I commenced the use of your Bitters, taking them according to your directions, except that the dose was reduced to one-half, and found myself much, very much benefitted by the first bottle; the second relieved me entirely; but I have ever since taken a dose in the morning, immediately on rising, finding it act as a tonic and appetizer of the most agreeable character. There is a peculiarity in the effect of your Bitters on me, which it may be well to state. If from any cause, I shall be suffering never so acutely with the headache, a dose of your Bitters relieves me in fifteen minutes. In conclusion, I say with all sincerity and truth, I would not be returned to the state of health in which your Bitters found me, and from which they have unquestionably relieved me, for all the money in the world.

I am, with great respect, your obd't servant,
JOHN W. BRONOUGH, Chief Clerk.

READ SAMUEL BYER'S LETTER.

NEW CONVALESCENT CAMP, }
Near Alexander, Va., May 21, 1863. }

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Dear Sirs*: Will you do me the favor to forward, by express, one-half dozen Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, with bill, for which I will remit you on receipt of the same, as I am unable to procure your medicine here; and if I had a quantity, it could be sold readily, as it is known to be the best preparation in use for diseases having their origin with a diseased stomach. I have used and sold hundreds of preparations, but your Bitters are superior to anything of the kind I am cognizant with. Indeed, no soldier should be without it, should he be ever so robust and healthy; for it is not only a Restorative, but a Preventative, for almost all diseases a soldier is subject to. I have been afflicted with chronic indigestion, and no medicine has ever afforded me the relief yours has; and I trust you will lose no time in sending the Bitters ordered. Yours respectfully,

SAMUEL BYERS, Hospt.

RENSSELAERVILLE, July 7, 1863.

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen*:—Please send me some of your Bitters at your earliest convenience, as I have at present an extensive sale for them. I have no medicine of which I sell as much as your Bitters. I have kept them for two years last past. They have now begun to sell. They have performed some remarkable cures in Dyspepsia which have been of long standing, and from which they have acquired a reputation won by no other medicine in our market. I can send you certificates surpassing anything you ever published, if of any value to you, being anxious such a medicine should be introduced in every place. If persons were as well acquainted with it as I am, they would not be without it. Respectfully yours,

W. P. SWEET, Druggist,
Rensselaerville, Albany Co., N. Y.

HOSTETTERS CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, sold by all respectable Druggists in all parts of the world.

HOSTETTER & SMITH,
se9 Pittsburgh, Penn.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Saturday, August 15th, 1863, Trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water Streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from U'ntown:	7:35 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Express do do	3:30 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
1st M'Keesport Acc'd'n:	11:00 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
2d do do	6:15 p. m.	2:05 p. m.
1st Port Perry do	7:00 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
Braddock's do	4:15 p. m.	5:10 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from M'Keesport:	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

For tickets apply to GEO. BOULTON, Ag't.
se H. BLACKSONE, Supt.

1863 THE PITTSBURGH, 1863

FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Shortest and Most Direct Route

TO THE WEST!

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after April 20th, 1863, trains run as follows, viz:

WESTWARD THROUGH TRAINS:

	Fast Line.	Express.
Leaves Pittsburgh at...	10:00 a. m.	12:10 p. m.
do Allegheny at...	10:10 a. m.	12:50 p. m.
Arrives at Alliance......	4:10 a. m.	4:10 p. m.
do Crestline...	8:00 a. m.	8:15 p. m.
do Ft. Wayne...	2:20 p. m.	2:10 a. m.
do Chicago......	8:30 p. m.	7:40 a. m.

TO COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS:

	Fast Line.	Express.
Leaves Crestline at......	8:30 a. m.	8:40 p. m.
Arrives at Columbus...	10:45 p. m.	11:15 p. m.
do Cincinnati...	3:50 p. m.	5:55 a. m.
do Indianap'lis	6:00 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
do Louisville....	12:50 a. m.	12:40 p. m.
do St. Louis......	8:10 a. m.	7:45 p. m.

All trains through to Chicago without change of cars.

N. B.—The time to Cincinnati is the same as via. Steubenville. Trains on both roads meet at Columbus, and passengers all go into Cincinnati together.

	CRESTLINE Mail Train.	ALLIANCE Accom'n.
Leaves Pittsburgh at...	7:00 a. m.	1:40 p. m.
do Allegheny at...	7:10 a. m.	1:50 p. m.
do N. Brighton at.	8:36 a. m.	3:51 p. m.
do Alliance at......	11:20 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
do Crestline at......	6:00 p. m.	

These trains stop at principal stations between Allegheny and Rochester.

N. BRIGHTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS: From Federal Street Station, Allegheny.

Leave Allegheny at 9:15 a. m., 12:00 m., 4:45 p. m., and 6:10 p. m.

Arrive at New Brighton at 11:15 a. m., 1:45 p. m., 6:30 p. m. and 8:20 p. m.

EASTWARD.

Leave New Brighton at 5:00 a. m., 6:30 a. m., 12:20 p. m. and 2:50 p. m.

Arrive at Allegheny at 6:50 a. m., 8:15 a. m., 2:30 p. m. and 4:50 p. m.

Tickets good on these trains are sold at reduced rates.

EASTWARD TRAINS ARRIVE AT PITTSB'G.

Chicago Express......................	2:25 a. m.
Chicago Express......................	3:05 p. m.
Cincinnati Express..................	7:50 p. m.
Crestline Mail........................	7:05 p. m.

Trains run by Columbus time, which is minutes slower than Pittsburgh time.

For further information and through tickets apply to GEORGE PARKIN, Ticket Agent, Union Passenger Station, Pittsburg, and A. Q. CASSELBERRY, Agent, Allegheny.

JOHN B. JARNIS, General Sup't,
se7 WM. P. SHINN, Gen. Pass'r. Ag't.

1863 SUMMER 1863

ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 30TH.

PENNA. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

NINE DAILY TRAINS.

The THROUGH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves the Passenger Station daily, (except Sunday) at 4:50 a. m., stopping at all stations between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and making direct connections for New York at Philadelphia.

The THROUGH MAIL TRAIN leaves the Passenger Station EVERY MORNING, (except Sunday) at 2:50 a. m., stopping only at principal stations, and making direct connection at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and for New York via. Philadelphia.

The THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves daily at 30:50 p. m., stopping only at the principal stations, making direct connection at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and for New York, via. Allentown route, at Philadelphia.

The FAST LINE leaves the Station DAILY (except Sunday) at 8:35 p. m., stopping only at principal stations, connecting at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and at Philadelphia for New York.

The JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION leaves DAILY, (except Sunday) at 2:45 p. m., stopping at all stations, and running as far as Conemaugh.

The FIRST ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for WALL'S STATION leaves DAILY, (except Sunday) at 6:30 a. m.

The SECOND ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for WALL'S STATION, leaves daily, (except Sunday) at 11:30 a. m.

The THIRD ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for WALL'S STATION leaves DAILY, (except Sunday) at 4:00 p. m.

The FOURTH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for WALL'S STATION leaves DAILY, (except Sunday) at 6:10 p. m.

The CHURCH TRAIN leaves Wall's Station EVERY SUNDAY at 9:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburg at 12:45 p. m.

Returning Trains Arrive in Pittsburgh as follows:

Baltimore Express 11:50 p. m.; Philadelphia Express 12:20 p. m; Fast Line 12:50 a. m.; Through Mail Train 12:20 a. m.; Johnstown Accommodation 10:05 a. m.; First Wall's Station Accommodation 6:25 a. m.; Second Wall's Station Accommodation 8:35 a. m.; Third Wall's Station Accommodation 1:40 p. m.; Fourth Wall's Station Accommodation 6:05 p. m.; the Baltimore Express will arrive with the Philadelphia Express at 12:20 p. m. on Mondays.

Trains for Blairsville and Indiana connect at Blairsville Intersection with Through Accommodation, Johnstown Accommodation, and Express Train East, and with Baltimore Express and Johnstown Accommodation West.

Trains for Ebensburg connect at Cresson with Express Trains and Mail Train West, and with Through Accommodation and Express Train East.

The travelling public will find it greatly to their interest, in going East or West, to travel by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, as the accommodations now offered cannot be surpassed by any other route. The road is ballasted with stone, and is entirely free from dust. We can promise SAFETY, SPEED and COMFORT to all who may favor this road with their patronage.

FARE:

To New York......$12 80 | To Baltimore........$10 00
To Philadelphia.... 10 50 | To Lancaster.......... 8 80
Harrisburg, $7 65.

Baggage checked to all stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and to Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York.

Passengers purchasing tickets in the cars will be charged an excess, according to the distance traveled, in addition to the Station rates; except from the stations where the Company have no agents.

NOTICE.—In case of loss the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.

N. B.—An Omnibus Line has been employed to convey Passengers and Baggage to and from the Depot, at a charge not to exceed 25 cents for each Passenger and Baggage.

For Tickets apply to J. STEWART, Agent, at the Penna. RR. Passenger Station, on LIBERTY and GRANT Streets. se7

CARRIAGES.

CORNWELL & KERR,

Carriage Manufacturers.

OLD ESTABLISHED COACH FACTORY,

Duquesne Way, near St. Clair Street.

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REPAIRING done as usual. se7

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Orders for all kinds of Lumber for Building, Boat Siding, Deck Plank, Lath, Pailings, &c. sep7

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PRACTICAL CEMENTER

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MASTIC WORKER,

Is prepared to cement the exterior of buildings, with the New York improved Mastic Cement. This material differs from all other Cements. It forms a solid, durable adhesiveness to any surface, and makes a beautiful fine finish equal to stone. Among others for whom I have applied the Mastic Cement, I refer to the following gentlemen:

James McCandless, residence Western avenue, Allegheny, finished five years. T. Bissell, residence Penn st., Pittsburgh, finished five years. J. H. Shoenberger, residence Lawrenceville, finished five years. A. Hoeveler, residence Lawrenceville, finished four years. St. Charles Hotel and Girard House, Pittsburgh, finished five years. Kittanning Court House and Bank, for Barr & Moser, architects, Pittsburgh.

Address T. F. WATSON,
se9 Postoffice box 1306, Pittsburgh.